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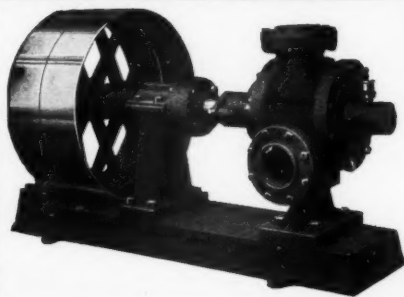
# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

AUGUST 7, 1920

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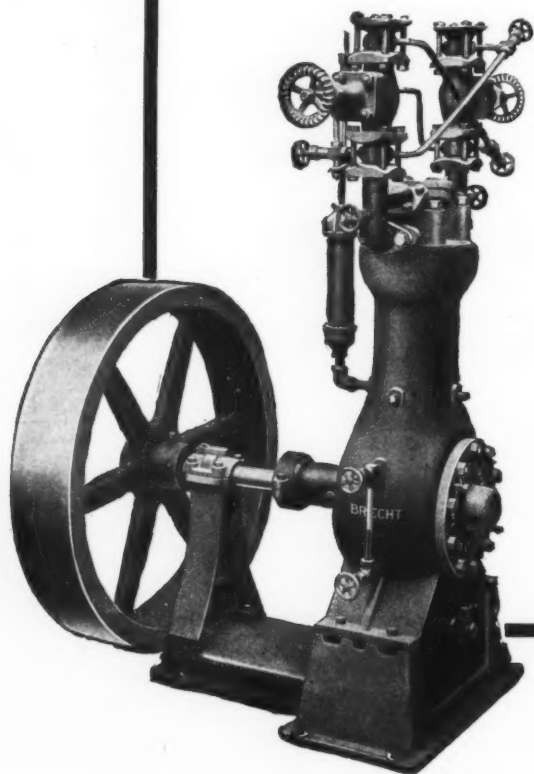
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 1879.

Vol. 63.

Chicago and New York, August 7, 1920.

No. 6.

## Record Advance in Railroad Rates

The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 29 made public its decision on the application of the railroads for permission to increase both freight and passenger rates. The decision permits freight rate increases of from 25 to 40 per cent, passenger fare increases of 20 per cent, together with increased excess baggage and Pullman charges, switching rates, etc. All rates are to go into effect before the end of August.

This increase in rates is of the greatest interest to both livestock and packing interests, which had petitioned for separate consideration, but their petition was denied. The National Provisioner gives herein an outline of the rate increases as they apply to the country generally, and also an analysis of the situation as it affects packinghouse rates, both on products and on supplies on which packers have to pay the increased freights.

Packinghouse traffic experts estimate that the increased freight rates amount to 37½ cents per 100 lbs. on fresh meat; 28½ cents per 100 lbs. on packinghouse products, packed, and 31½ cents per 100 lbs. on packinghouse products, loose, from Missouri river plants to Atlantic seaboard, with corresponding advance to all of the Eastern consuming section. These increases are based upon an advance of 35 per cent west and 40 per cent east of the Mississippi river.

### Effect of Increase on Packers.

To illustrate the effect of the rate increase in the packing industry, take the case of one packer for example. Last year he paid out in freight on outbound shipments of edible and inedible products of the animal approximately \$10,000,000, and on inbound supplies, consisting of coal, salt, tin plate, box material, ice, etc., approximately \$2,500,000, making a total freight payment of \$12,500,000.

The increases will easily amount to one-third, so that adding this one-third increase, \$4,166,667, to the approximate freight payments for the last year makes a total of \$16,666,667. It is proposed by the carriers to also increase switching rates and charges for incidental services, all of which must lodge somewhere against the animal, whether in live or dead form.

This of course does not take into consideration freight charges on livestock, which are paid by the shipper.

The increase in the livestock rates throughout the country will average 33½

per cent. Taking a movement from Iowa to Chicago as illustrative, the increase will amount to about 10 cents per cwt. If the livestock producer is able to get an increased price for his animal commensurate with the increased freight rate, and the packer is able to get an increased price for the meat in line with the combined increased freight rate, it is estimated that the amount of the increase to the consumer will be approximately ½ cent per pound.

In addition to this situation, the packer is, of course, confronted with an increased price of coal and every other commodity entering into the manufacture and preparation of animal products, and considering the increased passenger fares to be paid by the thousand and one representatives of the packer, traveling in the interest of the business, it is readily seen that the effect will be a very heavy one on the industry.

### Another Estimate of Packers' Rates.

Another packing house traffic man furnished The National Provisioner the following computation showing the increase in dollars and cents in freight rates per car based on a minimum carload from packinghouse centers to various points:

	Present Basis		New Basis		Increase	
	Fresh	P. H. P.	Fresh	P. H. P.	Fresh	P. H. P.
Kansas City to Chicago.....	\$ 61.95	\$ 88.50	\$ 84.00	\$120.00	\$22.05	\$36.00
Kansas City to New York....	203.70	223.50	282.45	313.50	78.75	90.00
Kansas City to Augusta, Ga..	189.00	214.50	243.60	277.50	54.60	63.00
Chicago to New York.....	144.90	135.00	202.65	189.00	57.75	54.00
Chicago to Boston.....	144.90	144.00	202.65	201.00	57.75	57.00
Chicago to New Orleans.....	135.00	117.60	180.00	157.00	45.00	39.40
Fort Worth to New York.....	246.75	262.50	331.80	352.50	85.05	90.00

### Comment on the Situation.

A man who has made a study of the traffic situation from the packinghouse standpoint says:

"The commission cannot be criticized for allowing these rate advances; it is generally recognized that this is a wise thing, and the only possible cure for our transportation ailments. The traffic will have to bear it. It goes without saying that if any particular industry had to shoulder this increased expense it could not endure, so the logical conclusion must be that the increased rates and charges will be reflected in the buying and selling of the animal and the product.

"The public now knows better than it ever did before the importance of railroad service, and particularly the value of good service; and if the advances result, within a reasonable length of time, in better service, the public will be satisfied. But to be asked to pay an enormously in-

creased price for a greatly depreciated service will in the end create such dissatisfaction as to demand a new order of things."

"The principal trouble with transportation today is not a shortage of cars, but lack of reasonably prompt movement. A fair average for railroad cars for the month or year would be 25 miles per day. This, of course, takes into account time of loading and unloading, and the time spent on the road for repairs and in standing around waiting movement; a fair estimate would be that the car is standing still 50 per cent of the time.

"It is now proposed to build 100,000 new cars. That will not cure the situation, but, on the contrary, will only add to congestion, unless something is done to improve the daily travel.

"There is a general clamor for increased demurrage charges acting as a further penalty upon the shipper for his failure to unload within the so-called free time. No consideration, apparently, is given to the shortcomings of the railroads in not affording an orderly and timely delivery.

"As a matter of fact, while there are abuses on the part of the shipper, they are the exception, and where the railroad company by its own negligent service makes it physically impossible for the shipper to unload all of his freight within the so-called free time, the increased penalty will not cure the trouble.

"It now remains to be seen to what extent private ownership will show its superiority over Government operation in rendering to the public a really efficient transportation service. It goes without

saying that so long as the men who are supposed to be students of the business do not put their fingers on the right spot, there will be no permanent improvement."

### PROVISIONS OF RATE INCREASE.

The decision authorizes the following general increases in the three classification territories: Eastern group, 40 per cent; Southern group, 25 per cent; Western group, 35 per cent; Mountain Pacific group, 25 per cent. This latter is a subdivision of the Western territory comprising railroads in the Western part of the United States.

The following provisions are made for taking care of the application of the increases to traffic moving inter-territorially:

(1) Where rates are constructed by the



use of combinations upon gateways between any two groups, the through rates should be increased by applying to each factor its respective percentage.

(2) Rates between points within a group and points on the border line of such group should be increased according to the percentage applicable to the group. Where a river constitutes a boundary line between two groups, points on both banks thereof shall be considered as border-line points.

(3) Joint or single-line through rates between points in one group and points in other groups should be increased 33 1/3 per cent.

(4) In cases where the rates over different routes between the same points would, in a strict application of the varying percentages of increase herein approved, be subject to different percentages, the lowest percentage applicable to any of the routes may be applied to the rates over all of such routes.

In applying the increases to existing rates fractions are to be disposed of in the following manner:

Where rates are stated in amounts per 100 pounds or any other unit, except as provided in the succeeding paragraph, fractions of less than 1/4 of a cent will be omitted. Fractions of 1/4 of a cent or greater but less than 3/4 of a cent will be stated as 1/2 cent. Fractions of 3/4 of a cent or greater will be increased to the next whole cent. This rule will also be followed in computing passenger fares.

Where rates are stated in dollars per carload, including articles moving on their own wheels, when not stated in amounts per 100 pounds or per ton, amounts of less than 25 cents will be dropped; thus, 25.24 will be stated as 25. Amounts of 25 cents or more but less than 75 cents will be stated as 50 cents; thus, 25.65 will be stated as 25.50. Amounts of 75 cents or more but less than \$1 will be raised to the next dollar.

Outstanding orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission which will be affected by the authorized increases have been modified by an appropriate order.

Where divisions accrue to participating carriers in the form of specific amounts per unit such as so many dollars per car in the case of belt lines, the commission authorizes these unit divisions to be increased in the same percentage as the through rates or fares.

Passenger and passenger traffic rates are increased as follows:

1. All passenger fares and charges may be increased 20 per cent. The term "passenger fares" may be considered to include standard, local or interline fares; excursions, convention, and other fares for special occasions; commutation and other multiple forms of tickets; extra fares on limited trains; club car charges.

2. Excess baggage rates may be increased 20 per cent, provided that where stated as a percentage of or dependent upon passenger fares the increase in the latter will automatically effect the increase in the excess-baggage charges.

3. A surcharge upon passengers in sleeping and parlor cars may be made amounting to 50 per cent of the charge for space in such cars, such charge to be collected in connection with the charge for space, and to accrue to the rail carriers.

Switching charges and the following so-called "special service" charges are permitted to be increased in accordance with the group increases in road haul rates: Transit, weighing, diversion, reconsignment, lighterage, floatage, storage (not including track storage), and transfer, where the carriers provide separate charges against shippers for such services.

Although shippers of livestock and packinghouse products requested a rule placing a limit on the advance on these commodities, the commission denied their

request, and found that from the facts before them at the time of this proceeding they were not warranted in making any exception to the percentage method of increasing the rates on either livestock or packinghouse products.

The increases authorized by the director general in General Order No. 28 did not permit livestock rates to be advanced more than 7 cents per 100 pounds. The carriers will now doubtless take advantage of the suggestion of the commission by taking off this limitation before increasing the rates as authorized in the instant case.

No attempt has been made by the commission to authorize the carriers to maintain existing market relations, although authority is extended to protect port differentials at Eastern seaboard points. Both carriers and shippers, however, are invited to bring to the attention of the commission any rate relations which should be continued after the advanced rates become effective.

#### LIVESTOCK LOADING CHARGES.

One of the most important decisions handed down in recent years by the Interstate Commerce Commission was made public Monday, August 2. The case is officially known as Chicago Livestock Exchange vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., et al, Docket 9977, reported at 58 I. C. C. 164.

Under date of May 21, 1917, the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company increased their charge for loading and unloading livestock 25 cents per car. Charges for these services had been heretofore absorbed by the road haul lines, but when they failed to increase their absorptions to take care of the increase of the yard company, the charge of 25 cents per car was added to the shipper's bill.

Subsequently the yard company sought to cancel its tariff and thus to make its service an operating matter to be adjusted between itself and the carriers. The commission suspended their cancellation supplement, and the formal complaint and suspension cases were subsequently consolidated.

The Chicago Livestock Exchange, in behalf of shippers of livestock to and from the Chicago market, formally attacked the charge, alleging that the through charges were excessive and unlawful to the extent of 25 cents per car. Reparation was demanded.

In its first decision (52 I. C. C. 209) the commission held it to be the duty of the shipper to load and unload livestock at Chicago, and that the stock yards company was the agent of the Chicago Junction Railway, but not the road haul lines. Reparation was awarded, and had this decision stood the yard company, which was held to be a common carrier, would have been forced to refund the amount collected.

On petition the case was reopened with respect to the following questions:

1. The amount of the loading and unloading charges for livestock at Chicago.

2. The amount of such charges, if any, that should be imposed upon shippers of livestock, or should be absorbed by the defendants.

3. Whether the stock yards are the terminals of the Chicago Junction Railway Company.

4. Whether the tariff arrangement complied with the act to regulate commerce.

After the case had been submitted, and while the decision was pending, congress amended the act so that it was specifically made the duty of the railroad to load and unload livestock at public markets, so that question was finally disposed of.

In its decision on the rehearing the commission completely reverses itself and holds as follows:

1. The former finding, 52 I. C. C. 209, that loading and unloading of livestock, in carloads, at the Chicago stock yards is a duty of the shipper is reversed.

2. The collection of the 25 cents per car in addition to the former charges was unlawful and reparation is awarded.

3. The stockyards are the terminals of the line haul carrier, the Chicago Junction Railway, and the stock yards company.

The amount of reparation involved will aggregate more than \$200,000, of which packers are entitled to recover 25 cents per car on shipments made by them. Information as to the collection of the reparation due may be obtained by addressing the Chicago Livestock Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

#### CONFERENCE ON RATE ADVANCE.

Under date of July 28, attorneys for the National Livestock Shippers' League, American National Livestock Association, National Wool Growers' Association, Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, Kansas State Livestock Association, and American Farm Bureau Federation petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a special conference at which those attending would discuss the method of applying the rate increases which have subsequently been allowed in the general rate advance case.

The proposal was made that a day be set at Washington for this conference between the representatives of the railroads, one from each district, and representatives of the shippers, not more than five in number, and representatives of the commission, to informally formulate and make a report to the commission for adoption.

The matters to be considered were as follows:

1. Maximum and the ratio of percentage increases.

2. Uniformity of shipping contracts.

3. Preservation of differentials between markets.

4. Adjustments to preserve relationships and to avoid discrimination between markets and between livestock and fresh meat and principal cured-meat products, on the one hand, and livestock for slaughter, on the other.

5. Stocker and feeder rates.

6. Recommendations as to state and interstate competitive rates.

7. Preservation and extension of the application of through rates.

8. Use and charges for stock yards; rules for feeding and feed charges; and such other rules pertaining to transportation as may be agreed upon.

Subsequent to the filing of the petition the commission released its decision in the general rate advance case, and in this denied the plea of livestock shippers to limit the amount of the advance allowed on livestock.

It is impossible to forecast what, if any, action will be taken with respect to the petition.



## Plans for the Meat Packers' Convention

The program for the annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers, to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., September 13, 14 and 15, is rapidly nearing completion under the direction of the special convention committee of which President Thomas E. Wilson is chairman. It is the intention to make the general sessions of the convention of the greatest interest and the utmost practical value to members and others who attend.

At these general sessions, which will begin at 2:30 p. m., each day, eminent speakers will be heard on topics of general interest to all packers. The existing situation in the country is one that merits the most careful consideration and counsel, and what these men of national prominence will have to say every packer will want to hear. Announcement of speakers will be made in a short time.

The standing committees of the Institute will make their reports at these general sessions. These reports will reveal what a good many people—even packers—do not seem to know, and that is the extent and value of the work done by these committees during the past year for the good of the industry, and the producer and consumer as well. These reports will be open for discussion and action, and the entire membership is to have an opportunity to participate in the discussion of all such questions of general interest which come up at these convention sessions.

The entire time of these general sessions will be devoted to a consideration of questions in which all members are interested. The group luncheons which precede these meetings will serve to develop special lines of thought and practical information for individual benefit. But it is the general convention sessions which will bring out the fullest discussion of Institute policy and practice.

The plan for the convention days is to leave the mornings free for individual interests and pleasure. The group luncheon discussions come from noon to 2 p. m., and from 2:30 to 5 p. m. the big gatherings of the convention take place in the convention hall of the Hotel Traymore. The time is so divided that none will be lost, and every member will have the fullest opportunity to benefit.

The entertainment feature is concen-

trated in the shore dinner and jubilee, to be held at the Hotel Ambassador on Tuesday evening, September 14, with the American Meat Packers Trade and Supply Association and the Institute as joint hosts. This is to be a dinner, dance and vaudeville entertainment de luxe, and the ladies are to be the guests of honor. In fact, this is "ladies' year" at the convention, and

advance reservations indicate that the attendance of ladies will be the largest on record. Hotel reservations may be made through Convention Secretary E. S. La Bart, 22 West Monroe street, Chicago, taking advantage of special rates granted to the Institute. Those who pass through Chicago or go from Chicago will join the famous "Chicago Special" train, details concerning which will be given in full by The National Provisioner in its next issue.

## Packers' Talks Around the Table

### No. 3—Relations With the Retail Trade

Interests of meat packers and retailers are closely interwoven, and this fact is emphasized in a bulletin just issued by J. A. Hawkinson, chairman of the Committee to Confer with Retail Dealers and Trade Associations of the Institute of American Meat Packers. Mr. Hawkinson, who is president of Allied Packers, Inc., has always been very much interested in co-operation between packers and retail-

committee will hold one of the series of group luncheon discussions which are a new feature of packers' convention sessions, and at this luncheon the matter of retail co-operation and service to retailers will be brought out fully. In addition to Chairman Hawkinson's plans and suggestions, the views of others in the trade are invited, and opportunity will be given for discussion at this luncheon meeting.

It is set for Tuesday, September 14, the second day of the convention, and will be held from 12 to 2 p. m. in one of the luncheon rooms at the Hotel Traymore. Those desiring to participate in this gathering should register with Chairman Hawkinson or with Convention Secretary E. S. LaBart, 22 West Monroe street, Chicago.

The following bulletin has just been issued by Chairman Hawkinson concerning the work of this committee:

#### Bulletin of the Committee.

The committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers to confer with retail dealers and trade associations has endeavored to work out a plan that will result in closer co-operation and a better understanding between the retailers and packers.

The committee feels that it is advisable to create a retailers' service division as a division of the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute, this division being administered by the bureau in accordance with the guidance, counsel and plans of this committee, and will suggest that a capable man be employed who has made a study of retail methods and problems to devote all his time to this work. It will be his duty:

To keep in as close touch as possible with the affairs and the officers of butchers' and grocers' retail organizations throughout the country.

To attend their conventions and address such conventions whenever practicable.

To make a careful study of retail conditions, management, delivery systems and accounting.

To issue, from time to time, bulletins to the secretaries of the retail associations, to retail publications and to The National Provisioner, such bulletins to be sent promptly to all members of the Institute with the request that whenever practicable the bulletins be distributed with the packers' price-lists, circulars, etc. This would give a wide distribution to such publicity with a nominal expense.

To make a study of the state and municipal laws governing the retailing of packinghouse products with a view of obtaining standardization of such laws.

To issue bulletins on the proper method of handling packinghouse products, particularly from the standpoint of conservation.

And to perform such other duties as may develop.

(Continued on page 45.)



J. A. HAWKINSON  
(President Allied Packers, Inc.)  
Chairman Committee to Confer with Retail  
Dealers and Trade Associations.

ers, and he has some very progressive plans toward this end which he hopes to work out through his committee.

At the Atlantic City convention this

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Hotel rates may be obtained and reservations made through E. S. LA BART, Convention Secretary, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

*Don't Miss This Big Meeting!*

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

### BLEACHING OF EDIBLE TALLOW.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following is the fifth of a series of reports on practical packinghouse questions to appear in the columns of The National Provisioner under the approval of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers.)

The question here discussed was submitted to a referendum of packers in various parts of the country, and the replies collated and condensed by the Packers' Service Bureau. The result is given here, with comment by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute.)

#### QUESTION.

A packer asked for description of methods of rendering and bleaching tallow for edible purposes.

#### ANSWER.

There are several methods of bleaching tallow, such as hypochloride of soda and also the bichromate process, but inasmuch as you produce an edible tallow, these methods cannot be used. As a rule tallows are not bleached, and it is much better to prevent the cause of bleaching than to have to go through this process, for it costs considerable money.

It is recommended that our friend handle his beef fats as quickly as possible, wash them thoroughly and then hash them and render them according to the following directions:

#### Rendering.

Close all the valves on the tank, and then admit clean water through the bottom water connection until the cone bottom is about filled; then throw in about 25 to 30 pounds of fresh bones. These bones will rest in the extreme point of the cone, thus preventing any fat from pack-

ing in this point, and interfering with the free flow of the steam. Now put in the fat to be reduced in the tank.

It is important that all fat entering the tank shall be sweet and clean.

While the fat is being put in, and especially if the tank is held open any length of time with the fat in it, the steam should be turned on enough to keep the water hot. The tank should never be more than four-fifths full, so as to allow plenty of room for rolling during the cooking.

After all the fat is in the tank put the man-head in and secure it with the clamps. Then turn on the steam slowly, until the full head of steam enters the tank. On this steam feed line there should be a reducing valve which will only allow a fixed pressure of steam to enter the tank. This valve is generally set to keep a constant pressure of from 40 to 42 lbs.

The valve on the exhaust pipe in the top of the tank is kept closed until the gauge shows the proper pressure is on the tank; then it is opened slowly to allow a free exhaust of the steam for a few seconds, and then closed down to about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  atmosphere to carry away the gases freely.

Cook the charge for 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours at 40 to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. steam gauge pressure. It is necessary to see that a constant pressure is kept on the tank during the cooking. It is recommended for this purpose to reduce the valve so that the steam pressure is constant.

After the tank has been cooked the required length of time, shut off the steam and allow to stand for a few moments, and then slowly open the exhaust steam pipe in the man-head, being very careful that no tallow passes off with the steam. When all the pressure is relieved the man-head

can be taken out; but be very sure that all the pressure is relieved, or trouble may follow.

Now allow the tallow to stand in the tank and settle for at least 2 hours, then sprinkle over the top of it about 10 lbs. of fine, dry salt to further settle and clarify it. Allow to settle for 30 minutes after the salt has been added.

Now try the bottom one of the three outlet valves on the side of the tank. If clear tallow flows from this valve, go ahead and run off from the tank through this valve into the receiving tank. If the tallow does not flow from this bottom valve, but tank water instead, try the next higher valve, and if necessary the highest one.

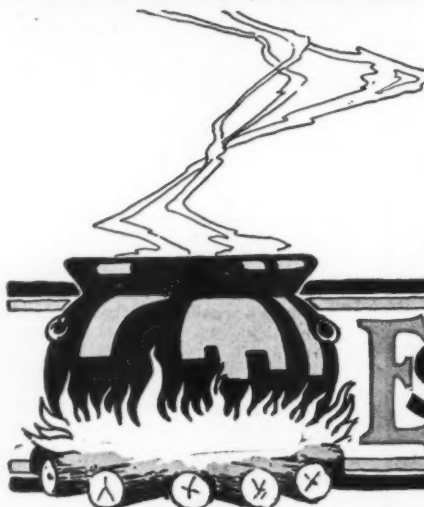
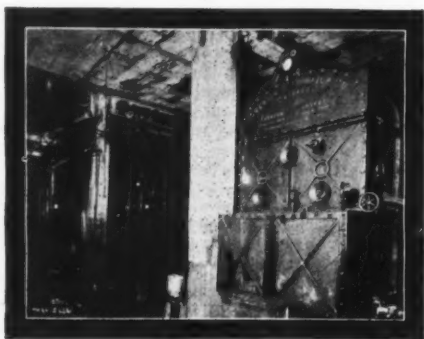
The rendered tallow is now in the receiver, where it should remain for several hours for further settling. These tanks are provided with two outlets, one on one end near the bottom, and one in the bottom.

Some operators now wash the tallow with hot water, but usually place a pipe over the receiving tank, and this water carries all the impurities down to the bottom of the tank, where they are afterwards withdrawn.

Great care should be taken that no water remains in the tallow, and it is well to use a steam pipe in the tank to evaporate any moisture.

This bottom opening is used to draw off the "bottom" or settlings. These "bottoms" should be kept in a cold place, and added to the next tank of fat cooked. The clear tallow in the settling tank is pumped or run by gravity to the refining tank to be bleached.

(Continued on page 43).



## SWENSON EVAPORATORS

*in the plant of*

## WILSON & COMPANY

The triple effect Swenson Evaporator shown on the accompanying photograph is installed in the Wilson & Company plant, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

These evaporators have been in service for four years and are used for boiling glue.

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Chicago and New York

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Meat Packers and the American  
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Supply Association

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## RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES

The decision of the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission granting the plea of  
the railroads for an increase in rates was  
record-breaking in its extent and mo-  
mentous in its character. It gives the  
roads added billions in revenue, which  
are badly needed to rehabilitate them  
after their disastrous experience under  
government operation. The need of funds  
for this purpose was generally admitted.  
The transportation systems of the coun-  
try were on the verge of a breakdown,  
and this was their only salvation, as well  
as the salvation of the business of the  
country, which must move goods or shut  
up shop.

There has been a great deal of talk  
about car shortage, and the necessity for  
remedying it. There is no doubt that the  
roads are woefully short of equipment  
of all kinds. But the real trouble, in the  
opinion of traffic experts, is not car  
shortage, but car delay. Trackage and  
terminal facilities are inadequate and  
railroad organization and administration  
is far from what it should be. Until we get  
railroad organizations which can and will  
move traffic, added equipment is of small  
use.

The effect of the rate increase on the  
meat industry is problematical. On an-  
other page The National Provisioner  
analyzes the decision as it affects pack-  
ing house and live stock rates, and quotes  
some very interesting opinions of ex-  
perts. It is likely that the rate increase  
will add a considerable fraction of a cent  
per pound to the cost of transporting  
meats and products. The cost to pack-  
ers in added freight charges on coal and  
all other packing house supplies of course  
must be added. This will be as impor-  
tant proportionately to the small packer  
as to the large packer.

Who will bear these added costs? It  
is admitted that the packer makes less  
than 2 cents per pound on his turnover.  
The self-styled "economist" of the rail-  
road unions anticipates this point in his  
latest propaganda effusion by suggesting  
that packers should absorb this added  
freight cost. There is no need to beat  
about the bush; it cannot be done. The  
live stock producer, too, has his problem  
to work out in connection with the rate in-  
creases. It remains to be seen how he  
will solve it. The situation is involved,  
and only time and events will clear it up.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The work of setting up the machinery  
of the newly organized International  
Chamber of Commerce is now under way  
in the temporary headquarters in Paris.

The permanent headquarters, which will  
be determined by the board of directors,  
will probably be located at the seat of the  
League of Nations. The outlook for the  
"business league of nations" is very prom-  
ising, according to American delegates  
who have returned to the United States  
from the Paris conference where the In-  
ternational Chamber was formed. They  
report that no more earnest group of men  
ever met than the 500 delegates from  
France, Italy, Belgium, Great Britain and  
the United States—the five foundation  
countries—who gathered for the purpose  
of building the machine which would be  
set in operation to deal with commercial  
problems between the nations.

American delegates point out that never  
before had the business interdependence  
of the world's commerce and the acute  
character of many of the pressing com-  
mercial, financial and economic problems  
been formally recognized. Nor had there  
even been such a serious and united effort  
made to find common ground on which  
unity of thought and action might take  
place. One enthusiastic delegate expressed  
the opinion that the International Cham-  
ber of Commerce will come to be the  
spokesman and guardian of the interna-  
tional affairs of production and distribu-  
tion. With the lapse of a few years he  
predicted that the machinery of the In-  
ternational Chamber will be working so  
smoothly that most of the present difficul-  
ties of international trade will be largely  
eliminated.

At the headquarters of the International  
Chamber will be centralized data concern-  
ing economic and social conditions, the  
facts of production and requirements, and  
the possibilities of future production and  
requirements. It will act as a co-ordinating  
instrument for suggesting regulations  
and legislative measures to facilitate and  
encourage economic intercourse. It will  
also place at the disposal of members and  
of official agencies reports and conclusions  
which may be issued in accordance with  
its articles or constitution, and will form  
public opinion through publication of facts  
concerning business and economic condi-  
tions.

An idea of the broad extent of the work  
which the International Chamber means  
to cover may be had by mentioning some  
of the points which were included in the  
program of the conference:

To make import and export trade easier.  
Safeguard international trade against  
unnecessary waste and fraud.

Standardize international documents,  
practices and laws affecting commercial  
intercourse.

Remove international friction, much of  
which begins with commercial differences.

Increase the total production of the  
world, and make the product available to  
the people of the world.

Increase the mutual profit in interna-  
tional transactions thereby promoting in-  
ternational friendship which is the basis  
of peace.

Cultivate personal friendship between  
business men and bankers of different na-  
tions, thus reducing prejudice and mis-  
understanding.

The successful launching of this inter-  
national trade body affords evidence of  
further progress toward an era of co-opera-  
tion which, it is to be hoped, is not far off.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Schrauder & Co., meat packing house, Monroe, Mich., was damaged by fire recently.

M. H. Martin, proprietor of Martin's market, will erect an abattoir at Henderson, N. C.

Swift & Co. have erected a one-story engine room addition to their plant at St. Louis, Mo.

A new packinghouse is being built at Springdale, Ark., to be ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

Bonds have been voted to establish an abattoir at Dallas, Tex., to cost in the neighborhood of \$175,000.

The Grand Ledge Rendering Co., Grand Ledge, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

Vicksburg abattoir and stock yards, Vicksburg, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

The Kaufman Beef Co. is contemplating the erection of a packing plant at the Union Stock Yards, Baltimore, Md.

The Standard Sausage Co., Detroit, Mich., has incorporated its business under the same name, with a capital of \$18,000.

A branch of the Illinois Farmers' Packing Co., of Ottawa, Ill., has been established at 105 South Bloomington street, Streator, Ill.

The Tri-State Sausage & Provision Co.,

Huntington, W. Va., has been organized and began business Aug. 2. It is said this plant will manufacture 2,000 pounds of sausage daily.

### MEAT SITUATION IN JULY.

In its statement just issued covering the meat and livestock situation during July, the Institute of American Meat Packers says:

#### Beef.

"The wholesale price of beef throughout the country now has declined materially from the quotations prevailing during the latter part of June. For example, the average wholesale selling price through the East decreased approximately 10 to 15 per cent from June 26 to July 24. The decline on the less costly grades of beef has been greater, and the decrease on the choice grades has been less than this average decrease on all grades. The supply of beef relative to demand has been larger during July than in June.

"An anomaly of the recent situation was the tendency of the public to maintain a heavy demand for the very grades which were most expensive.

"Some packers who lost money on their beef operations during much of 1920 report that it is still impossible to show satisfactory results on current beef opera-

tions, on account of declining prices for hides and by-products.

#### Cattle.

"Receipts of live cattle during July have been irregular. In the first week of the month the holidays caused light receipts, followed later by slightly heavier receipts with somewhat lower prices for anything except well-finished steers and good or choice handy weight butcher cattle. As is usual at this season, the spread is widening between the better grades of cattle and choice yearlings on one hand and the grass-fed or partly finished cattle on the other. There has been an abundance of heavy cattle. The people, however, have been demanding lighter beef during the warm weather. Corn-fed dry-lot cattle of handy weight have been in brisk demand.

#### Pork and Hogs.

"Continued low foreign exchange values have kept the export demand for pork products down to small proportions. A few scattering orders have been received from Europe, but the quantities have been relatively unimportant. The British made no purchases of consequence during July, and it is doubtful whether they will be in the market for some time to come. During July consigned pork products, spot and afloat, met a ready sale, but the quantities were limited.

"A liquidation in the provision market, said by some to be due to good crop reports and declines in grain prices, caused a slump in the prices of provisions deliverable on future contracts. This slump has not been wholly reflected in cash values.

"Hog receipts were about as anticipated by the trade.

#### Sheep.

"The declining value of sheep pelts, coupled with fairly heavy receipts of Southern, Western and native lambs at all markets, has depressed the price of sheep and lambs somewhat."

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## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

#### Prices Unsettled—Stocks Moderately Decreased—Hog Movement Fair—Exports Better—Domestic Trade Maintained.

The action of the hog product market has been rather unsatisfactory the past week. Prices failed to hold the improvement from the low point and drifted back to about the previous low, then rallied again with some strength the middle of this week on the political situation in Europe and the uncertainty as to how this would tend to influence the buying for export account. The action of the market on Tuesday was possibly directly attributed to the political development. Pork products were strong and lard advanced rather easily, while cottonseed oil at New York was weak, cotton was demoralized, but the grain markets were very strong.

The product statement of stocks for the first of the month was rather encouraging, showing a decrease in lard stocks of about 2,000,000 lbs. net, while there was a total decrease in all meats of about 7,000,000 lbs. The total stock of lard, however, is 51,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year, while the total stock of meats is only 10,000,000 lbs. in excess. The fact that product stocks have begun to decrease is regarded as quite a favorable condition, as it tends to show that the American distribution is beginning to overtake the production while there is some increase in the exports.

The exports of meats for the past week were about 24,000,000 lbs., and exports of lard about 15,000,000 lbs. The exports are expected to show some moderate improvement, and if there is the possibility of continued political uneasiness in Europe there may be considerable further buying. The action of the foreign exchange market however, has been a more serious factor than any export business.

Sterling and continental exchange have declined heavily this week, largely the result of the political developments, and this makes it very difficult to do business. With product prices advancing and exchange declining it makes a situation where only very high prices bid from the

other side can result in export transactions.

The fact that hogs are so well maintained in value is a feature of a great deal of importance in the situation. With hogs selling between 14½¢ and 15¢ a lb. for the average there has been an underlying condition in the product market which has been extremely difficult for the bears to overcome. There has been some selling at times on account of the large stocks and the financial situation, but this has found little support in the action of the hog market. The fact that the live hog movement is absorbed from day to day and that at maintained prices has a most distinct bearing on the entire situation. A good many hogs have been carried over from day to day in the yards, but there has been enough taken each day to maintain the average price.

A condition which is having considerable influence is the prospect of ample feed supplies the coming year. The assuring of good crops up to the first week in August, with prospects now for a 3,000,000,000 corn crop, give expectation of a rather moderate or relatively moderate feed cost the coming year. Cash corn has dropped to a point where there seems to be an apparent profit in feeding conditions instead of an apparent loss. For months the feeders were confronted with the price of corn materially above the price of hogs, while the price of corn now is below the price of hogs. Whether it is a condition which is likely to be maintained is quite a problem.

Total stocks of product in this country are very large, and even if the full report of August 1st should show a decrease the total would still be materially more than the relative period in other years. If stocks follow the movement seen in other years, however, there should be a decrease of several hundred million pounds in the next few months before the heavy fall movement of hogs comes on the market.

The position of the lard market is relatively a difficult one. The reason for this is the position of competing oils and fats. Cottonseed oil has been in a similar demoralized condition at New York, breaking to new levels this week, while there has been pressure on tallow, greases and

foreign oils. This condition naturally forces cotton oil and the competing fat products to a greater discount on lard, and with the enormous stocks of lard on hand naturally has a bearing on the market.

In regard to the question of stocks a rather interesting point is made by some packing interests to the effect that prior to the war the world's visible supply of lard included stocks abroad, while now the figures showed that the stocks of lard were all in this country, or largely so. With very limited stocks on the other side there would have to be a steady demand upon the United States, which must be taken into consideration in visualizing the present stocks of lard in the United States compared with ordinary times.

The comparison of stocks at Chicago follows:

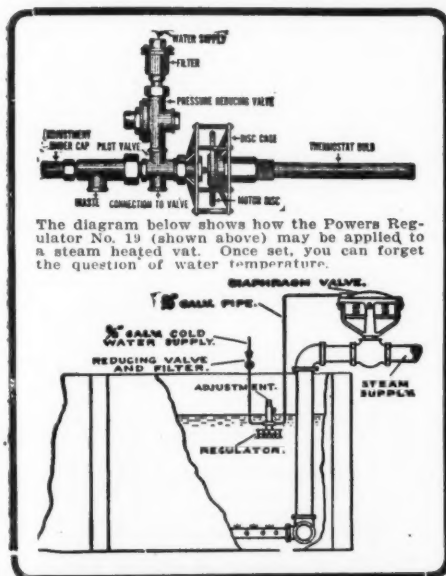
	Aug. 1, 1920.	July 1, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1919.
Mess pork, brls....	31,059	22,618	3,114
Other pork, brls....	24,027	41,019	25,087
Lard, new, lbs....	86,026,540	85,181,156	25,592,191
Lard, old, lbs....	2,590	2,590	100,640
Other lard, lbs....	10,289,240	13,882,044	20,086,834
Sh. ribs, sides, lbs.	15,406,920	14,846,466	5,844,673
Short cl. sides, lbs.	2,976,025	3,753,902	.....
Ex. sh. cl. sides....	4,326,632	4,222,971	2,326,887
Total meats, lbs....	155,673,906	162,477,153	145,943,851

**PORK**—The market the past week was dull and easy with demand slow although the future market was firmer. Mess was quoted at \$33@34, family \$47@49, and short clears \$37.50@39.50. At Chicago cash pork was quotable at \$24.75.

**LARD**—The market has been dull and irregular following the western future market. There were rumors of some English buying but sales it was said had to be made at concessions in prices. Prime western was quoted at 19¼¢, middle west around 19¢, New York City 18@18¼¢, refined to the continent 21¼¢, South American 21½¢, Brazil kegs 23½¢, and compound 17½@18¼¢, according to brand and quality. At Chicago loose lard was offered at \$1.40 under Sept., while leaf lard was quoted at 17.75¢.

**BEEF**—The market continued dull and steady. Mess was quoted at \$18@19, packet \$19@20, family \$21@24, and extra Indian mess \$32@34.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.



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**MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.**

Exports of meats and meat products for the month of June, 1920, by countries of destination — details which ordinarily would not be available for another thirty days—are shown as follows in a special report to The National Provisioner:

	Pounds.	Value.
<b>BEEF CANNED:</b>		
Belgium .....	18,000	\$5,000
Netherlands .....	2,160	900
Poland .....	6,595,730	1,309,970
United Kingdom....	21,600	14,928
Canada .....	6,875	1,967
Other countries....	143,257	52,178
<b>BEEF FRESH:</b>		
Belgium .....	6,256,377	2,128,200
Germany .....	3,159,884	503,051
United Kingdom....	201,088	35,828
Canada .....	1,118,986	197,786
Other countries....	1,790,334	296,532
<b>BEEF PICKLED:</b>		
Belgium .....	55,000	12,733
Norway .....	80,000	9,604
United Kingdom....	417,315	69,636
Canada .....	180,363	20,529
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	698,030	80,079
West Indies .....	360,152	42,267
South America .....	173,777	20,762
Other countries....	590,065	82,981

<b>OLEO OIL:</b>		
Belgium .....	105,624	25,152
Germany .....	225,895	53,236
Greece .....	22,750	4,810
Netherlands .....	2,139,132	531,350
Norway .....	489,112	93,800
Sweden .....	170,881	38,462
United Kingdom....	431,903	67,776
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	54,750	12,627
Other countries....	395,516	88,832
<b>OLEOMARGARINE</b>		
TALLOW .....	378,610	109,653
	1,927,854	268,749
<b>BACON:</b>		
Belgium .....	2,537,562	502,654
France .....	61,305	15,393
Germany .....	6,618,878	1,244,368
Italy .....	590,893	107,060
Netherlands .....	6,369,621	1,217,382
Norway .....	25,000	5,990
Sweden .....	468,896	75,565
United Kingdom....	41,466,166	10,918,095
Canada .....	1,230,260	311,971
Cuba .....	1,076,317	217,418
Other countries....	286,037	74,104
<b>HAMS AND SHOULDERS:</b>		
Belgium .....	627,736	128,637
France .....	336,337	102,566
Netherlands .....	134,266	29,615
United Kingdom....	16,751,705	4,503,229
Canada .....	1,149,724	292,433
Panama .....	7,889	3,149
Mexico .....	35,582	14,692

Cuba .....	1,676,769	555,017
Other countries....	557,081	177,152

<b>LARD:</b>		
Belgium .....	2,366,243	530,737
France .....	66,548	19,153
Germany .....	8,145,528	1,743,578
Italy .....	4,992,967	1,085,981
Netherlands .....	6,682,617	1,494,263
Norway .....	30,250	7,415
Sweden .....	931,750	202,010
Switzerland .....	297,747	69,065
United Kingdom....	10,327,938	2,232,701
Canada .....	656,575	134,125
Mexico .....	1,326,020	295,751
Cuba .....	7,222,054	1,631,388
Dominican Republic	256,532	69,439
Haiti .....	168,243	48,902
Ecuador .....	211,357	47,817
Peru .....	265,979	63,373
Other countries....	1,121,169	272,297

<b>NEUTRAL LARD:</b>		
Denmark .....	92,068	23,016
Netherlands .....	1,064,245	261,430
Norway .....	157,485	41,693
Sweden .....	58,827	15,430
United Kingdom....	435,238	106,894
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	18,500	4,995
Other countries....	277,335	60,847

<b>PORK, CANNED....</b>	130,975	40,755
<b>PORK, FRESH....</b>	4,091,683	978,251

<b>PORK, PICKLED:</b>		
Belgium .....	90,430	18,019
France .....	19,650	3,860
Norway .....	5,000	1,150
United Kingdom....	97,915	24,329
Canada .....	2,331,443	500,018
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	196,337	39,434
British West Indies.	172,147	32,849
Cuba .....	595,277	143,356
Other countries....	454,450	74,755

<b>LARD COMPOUNDS:</b>		
Netherlands .....	75,904	16,713
Norway .....	4,485	1,108
United Kingdom....	1,789,766	378,096
Mexico .....	372,999	82,959
Trinidad and Tabago	270,569	66,257
Cuba .....	193,127	47,336
Haiti .....	199,752	56,290
Other countries....	802,878	196,850

<b>MUTTON, EXCEPT CANNED .....</b>	122,065	31,832
<b>SAUSAGE, CANNED.</b>	535,593	177,515
<b>SAUSAGE, ALL OTHER .....</b>	837,601	321,163
<b>SAUSAGE CASINGS..</b>	1,383,493	514,658
<b>STEARIN .....</b>	1,621,191	319,776
<b>ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS:</b>		
Canned .....		514,560
All other .....		410,338
<b>TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTS .....</b>		41,115,735

**EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.**

Exports of meats and products from the port of New York during the month of July, 1920, are shown by countries of destination as follows:

**BEEF, CANNED**—Germany, 1,036 lbs.; Gibraltar, 504 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,160 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,160 lbs.; British Honduras, 304 lbs.; Costa Rica, 48 lbs.; Honduras, 450 lbs.; Panama, 4,000 lbs.; Mexico, 7,332 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,950 lbs.; Trinidad, 108 lbs.; British West Indies, 598 lbs.; Cuba, 1,044 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 551 lbs.; Haiti, 702 lbs.; San Domingo, 4,793 lbs.; Brazil, 2,500 lbs.; Chile, 366 lbs.; Colombia, 1,449 lbs.; Ecuador, 256 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,971 lbs.; Peru, 1,308 lbs.; Venezuela, 359 lbs.; British Indies, 1,206 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 540 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 6,300 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,390 lbs.; Canary Islands, 326 lbs.; French Africa, 384 lbs.; Poland, 6,408,260 lbs.; total, 6,461,510 lbs.

**BEEF, FRESH**—Belgium, 6,256,377 lbs.; Germany, 3,159,884 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,496,294 lbs.; Norway, 10,000 lbs.; England, 87,994 lbs.; Scotland, 16,032 lbs.; Bermuda, 58,600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; (Continued on page 37.)

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market for tallow has been dull and barely steady. Price changes have not been important, but the undertone appeared easier. Rumors were current of sales of city special recently at 11c in tank cars, but no important sales have been reported during the past week. Offerings are firmly held notwithstanding the persistent rumors of Argentine, Australian and New Zealand tallow pressing on the market. It is claimed that these foreign tallows can be laid down in New York at 11c or less. Reports have been current that smaller soapmakers are being forced to close down and that the larger interests are curtailing production due to the poor demand for soap and the large supplies on hand. At New York prime city was quoted at 10c nominal; special loose 11c nominal, and edible 12½c nominal. At Chicago packers No. 1 was quoted at 11½c and edible at 13½c.

**STEARINE**—The market the past week has been dull and featureless and about unchanged. Offerings were smaller due to the firmness in tallow but demand generally was quiet. At New York oleo was quoted at 13c and at Chicago at 13½c.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL**—The market has been dull and weaker both east and west, with demand slow. At New York extra was quoted at 17c while at Chicago it was quoted at 16½c.

**GREASE**—The market for grease was a little more active with rumors current of some foreign interest. Domestic demand continued slow while reports of curtailment in soap production were current. At New York yellow was quoted at 9½c, choice house 9½c, brown 8½c, and white 10½c. At Chicago yellow quoted at 9½c, house, 9½c and brown 8½c.

**NEATFOOT OIL**—The market continues quiet and unsteady. Offerings are not large. Pure refined was quoted at \$1.55, extra No. 1 \$1.35, No. 1 \$1.30, and prime \$1.40@1.45.

**LARD OIL**—The market has been very quiet but is steadily maintained. Prime winter in bbls. was quoted at \$1.90@1.95, extra No. 1 \$1.25, No. 1 \$1.10 and No. 2 \$1.

### BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of July 24 to 30, 1920:

	24.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
Chicago	54	54½	53	53	53½	53½
New York	54	56	55½	55	55½	55½
Boston	57½	57½	56½	56	56½	56½
Philadelphia	57	57	56½	56	56	55½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

54-54½	54½	54	53½	53	53½
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Receipts of butter by cities, tubs.

Weekly comparisons:

	This week.	Last week.	Same week last year.	Since Jan. 1—1920.	1919.
Chicago	60,856	69,122	48,895	1,471,943	1,714,860
New York	61,128	58,879	48,363	1,315,117	1,885,889
Boston	34,280	31,446	26,898	835,286	705,399
Philadel.	15,786	15,030	12,722	387,513	423,707

Total ... 172,059 174,477 136,878 3,809,859 4,729,855

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand July 31.	Cor. day, 1919.
Chicago	222,483	68,472	19,244,717	29,863,396
New York	149,415	94,138	18,317,789	25,211,677
Boston	417,715	32,682	13,420,827	16,358,462
Philadelphia	53,180	27,720	4,905,620	4,516,757

Total ... 842,793 213,012 55,888,953 75,730,292

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 29½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 29½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 29½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 29½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 30c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 29½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 29½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 29½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 29½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 30c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 32½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 32½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 32c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 31½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 31c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 34c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 33½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 33½c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 33c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 32½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 18½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 17c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 18½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 17½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½c.

Clear Bellies (square cut and seedless)—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 30c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 28c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 22c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 29c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 27½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 22c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21c.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 5, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 37@40c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 34c; 10@12 lbs., 33c; 12@14 lbs., 32c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 31c; 10@12 lbs., 31c; 12@14 lbs., 31c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 30c; 12@14 lbs., 30c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 26c; 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 25½c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 33c; 10@12 lbs., 32c; 18@20 lbs., 35½c; dressed hogs, 24c; city steam lard, 18@18½c; compound, 17@17½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 33@34c; 10@12 lbs., 32@33c; 12@14 lbs., 30@31c; 14@16 lbs., 27@28c; skinned shoulders, 21c; boneless butts, 30c; lean trimmings, 21c; Boston butts, 24c; regular trimmings, 16c; spareribs, 15c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 20c.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending July 31, 1920, with comparisons:

	1920. Week ended July 31.	1919. Week ended Aug. 2.	1919. From Nov. 1 to July 31, '20.	1918. From Nov. 1 to Aug. 2, '19.
Unit. Kg.	200	1,995	2,222	2,222
Continent	539	12,557	8,849	8,849
So. and Cent.				
America		3,997	4,647	4,647
W. Indies		13,487	17,891	17,891
P.N.A. Cols.		5,753	8,795	8,795
Other				
Countries		2,950	519	519
Total	739	40,739	42,923	42,923

### BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

Unit. Kg.	9,740,000	25,055,625	480,754,400	780,439,399
Continent	5,207,000	8,581,300	515,089,250	829,063,595
So. and Cent.				
America		1,574,772	811,106	811,106
W. Indies		11,556,230	6,145,564	6,145,564
P.N.A. Cols.		551,255	316,735	316,735
Other				
Countries		731,512	349,802	349,802
Total	14,047,000	33,636,925	810,369,419	1,617,135,201

### LARD, LBS.

Unit. Kg.	3,394,000	12,325,850	218,852,568	209,631,065
Continent	14,799,500	3,011,000	252,491,103	392,208,361
So. and Cent.				
America		9,000	2,965,892	6,431,022
W. Indies			13,582,517	11,152,518
P.N.A. Cols.			730,974	433,294
Other				
Countries		1,697,784	210,219	210,219
Total	18,193,500	15,345,850	490,320,338	620,066,479

### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,361,000	10,813,500	10,813,500
Poston	4,373,000	3,252,000	3,252,000
Philadelphia		400,000	400,000
Baltimore	3,410,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
Montreal	4,473,000	428,000	428,000
Total week	14,947,000	18,193,500	18,193,500
Previous week	2,949	10,667,600	10,199,668
Two weeks ago	6,456	9,288,957	18,083,051
Cor. week, 1919	739	33,636,925	15,345,850
Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to July 31, 1920:			
Pork, lbs.	8,147,800	8,584,000	436,800
Bacon and hams, lbs.	810,367,419	1,617,135,201	806,767,782
Lard, lbs.	490,320,338	620,066,479	129,746,141

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**COST OF SEED AND PRODUCTS.**

On invitation by President R. F. Crow, of Houston, head of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, more than a hundred persons representing various phases of the production and manufacture of cotton seed and cottonseed products, met in Dallas on July 27 to discuss the situation in the allied industries.

Farmers, ginners, cattle raisers, bankers, crushers, state officials and officials of commercial and industrial organizations held an all-day conference. It resulted in a permanent committee of ten, whose duty will be to study the market situation, the costs involved in the production of cotton seed and the manufactured products of cotton seed, the actual market values of the several commodities and the basic fair price for cotton seed so ascertained.

From time to time through the season this committee will make report with rec-

ommendations. Its first report set a price of \$25 as a maximum value for a ton of cotton seed when sale prices for manufactured products are considered. It advised the farmers to hold the seed for a better price, or to feed to livestock or use for fertilizer on his lands.

**IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.**

Imports of vegetable oils and products into the port of New York for the month of June, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

**COTTONSEED OIL**—England, 165 lbs.; Chile, 75 lbs.; total, 240 lbs.

**COCOANUT OIL**—England, 499,751 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 2,216 lbs.; total, 2,715,888 lbs.

**PALM OIL**—England, 1,141,192 lbs.; British South Africa, 600 lbs.; total, 1,141,792 lbs.

**OLIVE OIL**—France, 82,889 lbs.; Italy, 97,384 lbs.; Spain, 61,786 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 10 lbs.; total, 242,059 lbs.

**PEANUT OIL**—China, 941 gal.; Hongkong, 6,197 gal.; total, 6,197 gal.

**MARGARIN OUTPUT IN JUNE.**

Statistics of margarin production for June, 1920, with comparisons, are furnished by the Institute of Independent Margarin Manufacturers as follows:

**Uncolored Oleomargarine.**

	June, 1919	June, 1920
	Pounds	Pounds
Exclusively animal...	278,806	204,602
Exclusively vegetable.	6,609,673	12,200,494
Animal and vegetable.	11,778,538	11,649,911

**Colored Oleomargarine.**

Exclusively animal...	7,371	5,988
Exclusively vegetable.	338,351	293,617
Animal and vegetable.	622,701	782,428

Total ..... 19,635,440 25,137,040

The quantity of margarin manufactured as shown in these figures represents approximately 95% of the total production in the United States.

**COCOANUT OIL IN PHILIPPINES.**

It is reported from Manila that British interests have secured control of the three largest cocoanut oil companies in the Philippines, which have been consolidated into the Philippine Refining Corporation, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Lord Leverhulme, chairman of the Board of Directors of Lever Brothers, Ltd., of England, becomes chairman of the board. Among the directors of the new concern are Dean C. Worcester, former member of the U. S. Philippine Commission; Carl W. Hamilton, Emilio Aguinaldo, former insurrection leader, and Orville C. Sanborn, the latter representing the Lever Brothers.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)  
New York, August 3, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap makers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 6½ to 6¾c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 6½ to 7c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 6¾ to 7c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 3¾ to 4c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 3¾ to 3¾c lb.; talc, 1¾ to 2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., nominal, 11 to 11½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3 to \$3.25 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 17 to 17½c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 16 to 16½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 13 to 13½c lb.; soya bean oil, 14 to 15c lb.; corn oil, 14 to 15c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 17c lb.; crude, 11¾ to 12c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 11c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 27½ to 28c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 20c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 18c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 28½c lb.; prime packers' grease, 9¾ to 10c lb.

**NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
New Orleans, La., August 5, 1920.—Prime crude cottonseed oil nominal at 9c bid, 10c asked. Basis prime, 8½c bid, 9c asked. Some new crop sales of prime crude this week at 9@9½c f. o. b. mill. Seven per cent meal, \$52, New Orleans; 7½ per cent meal \$54. Hulls scarce.

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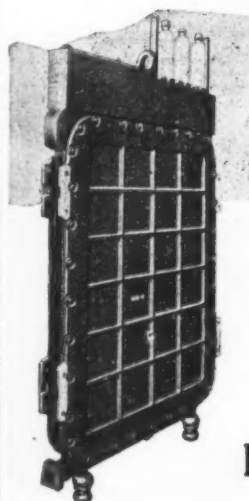
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## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Weak—Some New Low Level—Demand Unimproved—Cotton Oil Quiet—Cotton Report Favorable.**

The feature in the vegetable oil markets the past week has again been the dullness of consuming demand and the establishment of some new low levels for the season for some of the oils. Operations, however, have been small and mainly professional in character. This has been particularly true of the cottonseed oil market on the New York Produce Exchange, where values touched the lowest levels of the season again this week. The selling was not aggressive, and the decline was more or less due to the weight of actual oil upon the market and the continued lack of improvement in either domestic or export demand. Commission houses with Western and Wall Street connections, as well as those with Southern connections, were fair sellers at times, while liquidation continued and some stop loss orders were uncovered.

The decline has not been as rapid recently, but the situation continued of such a bearish character that outside demand was at a minimum, and what little support the market received came from a few of the professionals who are inclined to feel that the market is around bottom and that the firmness experienced in lard will eventually be diverted towards the oil markets. The majority of local sentiment, however, leans largely to the bear side, and many of the leaders continue to predict 11c and even 10c oil.

Outside of the firmness in lard there was little inducement upon which to take the long side. Cotton was under pressure most of the time and declined quite sharply, while the government report placed the condition as of July 25th at 74.1%, against 70.7 in June and 67.1 last year, with the indicated crop 12,519,000 bales, against the final last year of 11,330,000 bales.

The report showed an improvement in condition in every state excepting Louisiana, and although many complaints are coming from the South of too much rain in the eastern belt and increasing weevil complaints from the Southern sections of the belt, it appears very probable that the crop this year will be larger than a year ago, and result in an increased outturn of oil compared with last year. However, the size of the cotton crop does not always make for an increased oil production, as the weather is more of a factor at times on the seed than it is on the cotton itself. From all indications and from Southern advices conditions thus far have been favorable for a good outturn of oil of good quality, but the crop is not made yet and still has the critical periods with which to go through.

The vegetable oil markets have been dull and heavy, with soya bean oil ranging from 9½ to 10½c, while Manila coconut oil was around 12½ to 13c; oriental peanut oil, 11½ to 12c; tallow unsteady to 10½@11c, and greases ranging from 9 to 11c. The demand for all sorts of greases with the exception of lard was practically

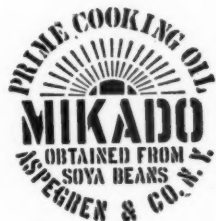
at a standstill, and no export inquiry was in evidence, while the domestic trade was still inclined to buy in a hand-to-mouth way on the belief that the markets will seek still lower levels. The English markets were closed the latter part of last week and the early part of this week on account of bank holidays, so that English prices have not varied greatly. It was rumored that the British Commission was buying lard in a fair way, but interests in close touch with the situation stated that it was impossible to sell lard to the commission for export except at concessions under the market.

Compound lard was again reduced ¼c a lb. to the 17½c level by the leading manufacturers, but demand it is understood continued very poor, and some interests claim that further reductions will have to be made before a revival in trade will be noted. An important factor the past week was the reported closing down of all the small soapmakers throughout the country and the curtailing of operations by the large soap manufacturers owing to the large stocks on hand and the poor demand for soap at the present time. This condition has been one of the influences making for the poor demand for cash oils for some time past.

The last half of July saw a fair reduction in the Western lard stocks. At Chicago on August 1st there were 96,218,000 lbs., a decrease of nearly 7,000,000 lbs. from the high point of the month, but a reduction of only 2,000,000 lbs. from the first of July, and the present stocks compare with only about 46,000,000 lbs. last

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year. The reduction in lard stocks was not surprising, as it is usual for the lard supply to begin to fall off and continue to do so for weeks to come at this time of the year. With the hog market firm, however, the indications are for continued liberal hog receipts, and unless foreign demand broadens a smaller reduction in supplies than usually takes place.

The vegetable oil market was dull and featureless as far as demand was concerned, but was weaker with most of the oils at around the season's low levels. Trading in soya bean was mostly in odd lots of sellers' rolling tanks, which were around 9½c, while future shipment ranged up to 10¼c. Coconut oil was steadier, with offerings firmly held at around 12¾c for August shipment, while future shipment was quoted at 13c. Peanut oil was dull and nominal, with Oriental quoted at 11½@12c. Palm oil was dull at 9@10c, while prime summer yellow cotton oil was 12½@13c and crude cotton oil 9@10c.

Crude cottonseed oil was dull and nominal, but reports were current of new crop crude having sold at 9c. The level of new seed has not been fully made as yet, but reports persist of sales at from \$20 to \$25 per ton.

**COTTONSEED OIL**—Market transactions:

Thursday, July 29, 1920.

Market closed easy.

	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Closing	Asked
Spot							
Aug.	1100	1260	1235	1230	a	1238	
Sept.	3200	1328	1281	1281	a	1284	
Oct.	1300	1350	1300	1300	a	1306	
Nov.	100	1313	1313	1275	a	1290	
Dec.	1500	1315	1271	1269	a	1275	
Jan.	500	1315	1312	1260	a	1280	
Feb.				1270	a	1290	
March				1275	a		

Total sales, 7,700. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Friday, July 30, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Closing	Asked
Spot							
Aug.	400	1210	1200	1200	a	1210	
Sept.	7700	1270	1242	1255	a	1265	
Oct.	3300	1292	1275	1285	a	1288	
Nov.				1245	a	1260	
Dec.	1600	1245	1225	1238	a	1243	
Jan.	1400	1235	1225	1235	a	1241	
Feb.				1245	a	1260	
Mch.				1250	a	1275	

Total sales 14,600. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Saturday, July 31, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Closing	Asked
Spot							
Aug.	600	1210	1210	1150	a	1205	
Sept.	2000	1257	1236	1238	a	1240	
Oct.	7300	1285	1270	1271	a	1273	
Nov.	900	1235	1235	1230	a	1240	
Dec.				1225	a	1235	
Jan.	1200	1235	1230	1229	a	1231	
Feb.				1235	a	1250	
Mch.				1240	a	1260	

Total sales 12,600. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Monday, August 2, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Closing	Asked
Spot							
Aug.	200	1210	1210	1190	a	1300	
Sept.	2100	1240	1224	1234	a	1238	
Oct.	2400	1285	1265	1270	a	1272	
Nov.	300	1235	1235	1235	a	1240	
Dec.	1600	1237	1220	1225	a	1231	
Jan.	200	1240	1240	1230	a	1232	
Feb.				1240	a	1250	
Mch.				1250	a	1260	

Total sales 6,800. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Tuesday, August 3, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Closing	Asked
Spot							
Aug.							
Sept.	3200	1248	1210	1216	a	1218	
Oct.	3000	1275	1252	1260	a	1262	
Nov.	300	1230	1210	1214	a	1225	
Dec.	2800	1230	1202	1215	a	1217	
Jan.	2000	1230	1205	1215	a	1219	
Feb.				1225	a	1240	
Mch.				1235	a	1260	

Total sales 14,400. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Wednesday, August 4, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Sales	Range	High	Low	Bid	Closing	Asked
Spot							
Aug.	100	1190	1190	1170	a	1198	
Sept.	2100	1225	1210	1120	a	1223	
Oct.	6400	1259	1243	1251	a	1253	
Nov.	300	1220	1211	1215	a	1225	
Dec.	1000	1220	1210	1212	a	1220	
Jan.	400	1215	1212	1214	a	1220	
Feb.				1220	a	1240	
Mch.				1225	a	1250	

Total sales 12,500. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Thursday, August 5, 1920.

Market closed at net gains of 29 to 55

points. Sales, 12,100 brls. Prime crude, nominal; prime summer yellow, spot, 12.25 @13c; September, 12.50c; December, 12.55c; January, 12.55c, all bid. Prime winter yellow and summer white, nominal.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**PEANUT OIL**—Operations have continued and the market almost entirely nominal. Oriental showed little change from a week ago, and was quoted at 11½@12c f. o. b. the coast in sellers' tanks. Deodorized was quoted at 17@18c.

**CORN OIL**—The market was quiet and steady with demand fairly active. Crude corn oil was quoted at 14@14½c and refined in cases at \$1.74½.

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—The market has been very dull and has been tending lower. Operations were largely in rolling tanks around 9¾c, while August forward shipment was quoted at 10¼@10½c in sellers' tanks. Demand for deodorized soya is slow at 15½c asked. Crude oil was quoted at 14@15c.

**COCOANUT OIL**—The market was dull but slightly firmer with a little more active inquiry. Price changes, however, were not important. Sellers' tanks August shipment from the coast were quoted at 12¾c for Manila and 13c for Sept.-Oct. shipment. Deodorized was quoted at 16@17c, Ceylon in bbls. at New York 15@16c, and Ceylon New York 17c nominal.

**PALM OIL**—The market has been dull, with general interest lacking. Largos in casks was quoted at 9¾@10c, niger at 9c and palm kernel 13@14c.

## OLEO AND DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of oleomargarine, butter and eggs from the United States for the month of June, 1920, are reported by countries of destination as follows:

	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dozen.
<b>Europe:</b>			
Belgium	565		
Germany	624	38,410	
Netherlands		450	
Norway			
Sweden	1,916		79,500
United Kingdom	300	9,490	
Miscellaneous			
<b>North America:</b>			
Bermuda	860	5,848	1,665
Canada	39,313	233,908	105,860
Miscellaneous	11	4,500	
<b>Central America:</b>			
Br. Honduras	8,431	6,450	
Panama	53,190	7,854	67,440
Miscellaneous	18,045	1,350	2,610
Mexico	75,813	3,902	179,078
<b>West Indies:</b>			
Cuba	73,614		1,106,236
Haiti	47,610	900	
Trinidad and Tobago	32,700		
Dominican Republic	44,052	10,300	
Barbadoes	4,200	5,900	
Other Br. West Indies	16,841	31,940	90
Miscellaneous	17,442	11,900	100
<b>South America:</b>			
Brazil	100		
Br. Guiana	35,800	2,360	
Peru	151,070		
Miscellaneous	6,336	1,100	
<b>Asia:</b>			
China	9,426		
Hong-Kong	2,180		
Japan	629		
Br. India			
Miscellaneous	144	400	
<b>Oceania:</b>			
Philippine Island	48,862	48	
<b>Africa:</b>			
Br. South Africa	2,250	2,500	
Br. West Africa	3,594		
Kamerun, etc.	200		
Miscellaneous	114		

Total, June, 1920. 696,232 378,610 1,542,679  
Total, June, 1919. 810,763 2,076,578 2,754,884

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
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Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

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#### EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils and products from the port of New York for the month of June, 1920, are reported by countries to The National Provisioner as follows:

**COTTONSEED OIL**—France, 232,000 lbs.; Germany, 40,000 lbs.; Italy, 221,459 lbs.; Norway, 573,555 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 384,500 lbs.; England, 3,600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 16,301 lbs.; Guatemala, 550 lbs.; Honduras, 2,130 lbs.; Nicaragua, 5,475 lbs.; Panama, 80,347 lbs.; Mexico, 8,625 lbs.; Newfoundland, 400 lbs.; Jamaica, 14,558 lbs.; Trinidad, 15,515 lbs.; Old British West Indies, 10,115 lbs.; Cuba, 154,875 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 550 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,775 lbs.; French West Indies, 20,400 lbs.; Haiti, 4,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 98,553 lbs.; Argentina, 267,375 lbs.; Brazil, 26,270 lbs.; Chile, 361,080 lbs.; Colombia, 4,750 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,675 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 18,822 lbs.; Paraguay, 15,000 lbs.; Uruguay, 133,950 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 400 lbs.; Australia, 9,000 lbs.; New Zealand, 97,630 lbs.; British South Africa, 860 lbs.; Poland, 2,000 lbs.; Yugo, 600 lbs.; total, 6,852,785 lbs.

**COCOA BUTTER OIL**—Bermuda, 210 lbs.; Panama, 296 lbs.; Salvador, 75 lbs.; Mexico, 2,240 lbs.; Cuba, 1,568 lbs.; San Domingo, 35 lbs.; Argentina, 1,200 lbs.; Chile, 4,272 lbs.; Colombia, 246 lbs.; Peru, 145 lbs.; Japan, 12,800 lbs.; Australia, 60,500 lbs.; New Zealand, 28,000 lbs.; Canary Islands, 36 lbs.; total, 111,623 lbs.

**LINSEED OIL**—Total, 33,326 lbs.

**CORN OIL**—Gibraltar, 2,500 lbs.; Italy, 380,000 lbs.; England, 400 lbs.; Bermuda, 315 lbs.; Costa Rica, 5,620 lbs.; Panama, 16,175 lbs.; Salvador, 1,875 lbs.; Jamaica, 50,740 lbs.; other British West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; Cuba, 192,900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 375 lbs.; French West Indies, 22,800 lbs.; Haiti, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 203,500 lbs.; Peru, 2,350 lbs.; British South Africa, 92,610 lbs.; Egypt, 1,500 lbs.; total, 978,680 lbs.

**COCONUT OIL**—Greece, 500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 8,250 lbs.; Panama, 1,760 lbs.; Mexico, 21,500 lbs.; Trinidad, 750 lbs.; British West Indies, 308 lbs.; Cuba, 7,875 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,500 lbs.; Argentina, 4,500 lbs.; Brazil, 3,468 lbs.; Colombia, 11,150 lbs.; Ecuador, 8,182 lbs.; Peru, 100 lbs.; British South Africa, 184 lbs.; Poland, 11,900 lbs.; total, 81,927 lbs.

**PEANUT OIL**—Bermuda, 313 lbs.; Peru, 2,000 lbs.; total, 2,313 lbs.

**SOYA BEAN OIL**—Bulgaria, 22,500 lbs.; Italy, 1,243,859 lbs.; Switzerland, 79,827 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 229,875 lbs.; Panama, 4,490 lbs.; Cuba, 3,850 lbs.; French West Indies, 23,250 lbs.; total, 1,607,651 lbs.

**COTTONSEED MEAL**—Bermuda, 2,875 lbs.; Panama, 3,400 lbs.; Barbados, 62,500 lbs.; other British West Indies, 17,500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,625 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,100 lbs.; total, 89,000 lbs.

**LINSEED CAKE**—Belgium, 1,456,000

lbs.; Netherlands, 4,042,000 lbs.; England, 677,076 lbs.; Ireland, 1,904,000 lbs.; total, 8,079,076 lbs.

**LINSEED MEAL**—England, 672,000 lbs.; Ireland, 112,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 12,500 lbs.; Barbados, 187,500 lbs.; Trinidad, 200,625 lbs.; British West Indies, 78,875 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 8,950 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,625 lbs.; total, 1,278,075 lbs.

**OTHER OIL CAKE**—Bermuda, 15,950 lbs.; Barbados, 62,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 78,875 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; total, 88,575 lbs.

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Corn Beef ( $\frac{1}{2}$ -1-2-6 and 14 lb.)	Lunch Tongue
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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Provisions showed a distinct rallying tone at the close of the week, influenced by political news, further strength in hogs and in lard. The market was affected by reports of some export demand for England. Movement of hogs is fair, but demand keeps good and notwithstanding low price of product, hog prices were well maintained. Fear of further complications in the political situation is undoubtedly having considerable effect on the market and bringing some claims of material increase in probable export business if conditions become more serious. The market was stronger today with hogs and grains.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Short interest in cottonseed oil has evidently become less confident. Strength in provisions has had considerable influence, and also the sharp advance in grains. The position of competing fats is unsatisfactory, however, and tends to offset the strength in lard. There seems to be but little improvement in the consuming demand. Export business is light and offerings of foreign oils and fats seem to be very liberal. Reports on the cotton crop show continued favorable promise. Further gains were made in the market Friday on the European situation and with lard prices showing gains of  $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound from the extreme low.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: July, \$11.50@11.95; September, \$12.50@12.55; October, \$12.69@12.72; December, \$12.50@12.55; January, \$12.55@12.60.

### Tallow.

Special loose at 11c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 13c. Extra oleo oil, 17c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, August 6, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$19.45@19.55; Middle West, \$19@19.10; city steam, \$18@18.50; refined continent, \$21.25; South America, \$21.50; Brazil kegs, \$22.50; compound, 17@18.25c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 6, 1920.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra, edible, —fr.; peanut, fabrique, —fr.; peanut, edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, August 6, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 65s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, August 6, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 75s; crude, 63s.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 30, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 129,582 quarters; to the Continent, 45,873, to other ports, 4,509. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 15,129 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

## IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meats and meat products at the port of New York for the month of June, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

**BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH**—From Canada, 2,114,948 lbs.; Panama, 237,995 lbs.; New Zealand, 1,680,739 lbs.; total, 4,033,682 lbs.

**LAMBS AND MUTTON, FRESH**—From England, 285,325 lbs.; Canada, 34,206 lbs.; New Zealand, 1,509,369 lbs.; total, 1,828,900 lbs.

**PORK**—Canada, 866 lbs.

**BACON AND HAMS**—Norway, 411 lbs.; Canada, 647 lbs.; total, 1,088 lbs.

**BOLOGNA SAUSAGE**—Italy, 2,205 lbs.; Spain, 220 lbs.; Canada, 225 lbs.; total, 2,650 lbs.

**ALL OTHER CANNED MEATS**—Spain, 4,620 lbs.; England, 125,125 lbs.; Canada, 11,074 lbs.; Argentina, 22 lbs.; Hongkong, 665 lbs.; Japan, 150 lbs.; total, 141,656 lbs.

**SAUSAGE CASINGS**—Denmark, 7,000 lbs.; Germany, 4,510 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 11,700 lbs.; Canada, 13,560 lbs.; Argentina, 205,792 lbs.; Chile, 293 lbs.; China, 69,326 lbs.; British Indies, 4,200 lbs.; Persia, 10,151 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 8,111 lbs.; Australia, 612 lbs.; New Zealand, 57,764 lbs.; French Africa, 1,100 lbs.; total, 394,119 lbs.

**TALLOW**—Australia, 571,438 lbs.; New Zealand, 428,000 lbs.; total, 999,438 lbs.

**ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS**—Canada, 151,357 lbs.

**BONES AND HOOFS**—France, 771 lbs.; England, 22,420 lbs.; Haiti, 20,833 lbs.; Argentina, 74,918 lbs.; Brazil, 30,800 lbs.; Chile, 90,812 lbs.; Colombia, 22,704 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,043 lbs.; British Indies, 22,400 lbs.; total, 290,702 lbs.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending July 31, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	766	13,100	2,784
Swift & Co.	1,005	13,000	2,176
Morris & Co.	498	8,100	2,020
Wilson & Co.	454	11,100	1,295
G. H. Hammond Co.	336	7,000	780
Anglo-Amec. Prov. Co.	77	7,800	77
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	175	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	2,600	hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,200 hogs; others, 13,100 hogs.	.....

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,442	5,007	5,657
Swift & Co.	2,769	7,010	9,239
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,022	8,976	8,634
Armour & Co.	2,492	9,218	12,633
J. W. Murphy	.....	12,202	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	2,209	.....

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,315	3,908	2,592
Fowler Packing Co.	787	.....	295
Wilson & Co.	5,443	3,086	3,042
Swift & Co.	7,074	3,284	4,753
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,805	689	3,874
Morris & Co.	5,440	4,320	1,545
Butchers	924	636	195

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,977	4,382	7,947
Morris & Co.	5,386	3,133	5,869
Swift & Co.	4,130	6,074	5,836
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,614	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	832	.....	.....
East Side Packing Co.	202	.....	.....
Krey Packing Co.	128	.....	.....

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 31, 1920:

Cattle.			
Chicago	30,847		
Kansas City	28,913		
Omaha	11,713		
East St. Louis	12,736		
St. Joseph	4,070		
Sioux City	817		
South St. Paul	13,617		
Philadelphia	1,923		
New York and Jersey City	7,753		
Oklahoma City	3,838		
Hogs.			
Kansas City	20,824		
Omaha	31,004		
East St. Louis	42,787		
St. Joseph	28,100		
Sioux City	19,781		
Cudahy	5,338		
Cedar Rapids	6,600		
Ottumwa	6,008		
South St. Paul	25,073		
Fort Worth	3,800		
Philadelphia	5,035		
Indianapolis	21,700		
New York and Jersey City	22,416		
Oklahoma City	2,965		
Milwaukee	8,800		
Cincinnati	10,300		
Sheep.			
Kansas City	16,789		
Omaha	32,191		
East St. Louis	25,913		
Sioux City	6,380		
Cudahy	392		
South St. Paul	4,829		
Philadelphia	7,474		
New York and Jersey City	48,647		
Oklahoma City	25		

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	4,500	3,000
Kansas City	2,000	200	200
Omaha	200	7,000	250
St. Louis	1,600	2,000	600
St. Paul	150	150	4,400
Oklahoma City	200	100	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	400	.....
Milwaukee	100	100	400
Denver	100	100	.....
Louisville	500	1,000	2,100
Wichita	200	200	.....
Indianapolis	300	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	125	1,000	600
Cincinnati	600	1,700	1,000
Buffalo	250	1,920	500
Cleveland	300	1,100	300
Nashville, Tenn.	400	800	300
New York	520	2,075	2,925
Toronto	500	500	200

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920.

Chicago	19,000	37,000	21,000
Kansas City	21,000	9,500	5,000
Omaha	8,700	7,500	32,000
St. Louis	5,000	8,800	6,800
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	500
Sioux City	2,500	6,200	200
Cleveland	8,700	4,600	1,300
Oklahoma City	2,700	500	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	700	500
Milwaukee	200	200	100
Denver	800	500	2,300
Louisville	2,200	1,800	4,000
Wichita	800	800	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	9,000	300
Pittsburgh	2,000	4,000	5,000
Cincinnati	2,500	5,400	4,000
Buffalo	4,800	8,000	1,400
Cleveland	3,500	2,000	1,500
Nashville, Tenn.	1,200	1,900	1,700
New York	4,320	4,435	9,450
Toronto	3,300	1,200	2,900

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1920.

Chicago	11,000	28,000	17,000
Kansas City	15,000	7,500	5,000
Omaha	9,500	9,500	29,000
St. Louis	5,500	9,500	5,000
St. Joseph	2,500	6,000	3,500
Sioux City	2,000	7,500	.....
St. Paul	1,000	3,000	500
Oklahoma City	800	400	.....
Fort Worth	3,300	600	500
Milwaukee	600	1,400	300
Denver	1,000	1,600	6,000
Louisville	400	1,200	2,000
Wichita	1,000	600	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	12,000	500
Pittsburgh	200	1,000	600
Cincinnati	500	3,200	4,000
Buffalo	500	2,000	600
Cleveland	500	2,000	200
Nashville, Tenn.	400	800	1,000
Toronto	800	1,200	500

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1920.

Chicago	10,000	19,000	19,000
Kansas City	7,500	5,000	5,000
Omaha	3,700	10,500	12,000
St. Louis	3,600	10,500	2,600
St. Joseph	3,300	8,000	5,000
Sioux City	2,200	7,500	500
St. Paul	2,400	5,000	1,100
Oklahoma City	2,000	500	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	200	300
Milwaukee	400	1,000	300
Denver	300	300	2,700
Indianapolis	1,000	12,000	600
Pittsburgh	1,200	1,200	300
Cincinnati	800	3,500	6,200
Buffalo	100	1,100	200

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1920.

Chicago	10,000	23,000	16,000
Kansas City	4,500	3,500	5,000
Omaha	700	6,000	5,500
St. Louis	2,500	8,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,500	8,000	4,000
Sioux City	500	5,200	500
St. Paul	2,100	2,300	3,500
Oklahoma City	1,500	200	.....
Milwaukee	500	1,000	600
Denver	300	1,000	600
Indianapolis	700	8,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	.....	2,600	300
Cincinnati	800	3,400	7,000
Buffalo	100	1,000	200

FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1920.

Chicago	4,000	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,500	1,000	400
Omaha	400	6,500	4,500
St. Louis	2,500	6,500	2,000
St. Joseph	600	6,000	500
Sioux City	200	6,000	500
St. Paul	1,600	3,000	4,000
Oklahoma City	800	300	.....
Milwaukee	200	500	100
Denver	400	400	1,400
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	300
Cincinnati	500	4,000	3,700
Buffalo	300	3,200	1,000

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending Saturday, July 31, 1920:			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.
Jersey City	2,730	8,231	41,310
New York	1,146	4,658	316
Central Union	3,877	1,986	7,021
Total for week	7,753	14,875	48,647
Previous week	9,370	11,207	53,265
Two weeks ago	9,336	12,202	35,540

## NOW, ALL PULL TOGETHER.

Members of the Institute of American Meat Packers and members of the American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association are doing the teamwork to make the convention at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 13, 14 and 15, worth while to everybody who attends. Don't miss it.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES**—steady. Two cars of June heavy native steers sold at 28c, with lights at 27c. No other business reported around the markets as far as can be learned. Eastern situation is quiet in domestic packers, but South American hides continue active. Cables just received quote 5,000 Artigas steers selling at \$50, which is an advance of about \$2 on standard brands. Sole leather tanners are manifesting more interest in South American hides than in domestic and the local killers believe the increased demand, coupled with the small stocks below the equator will force a rapid reaction to parity basis with domestic packers. Current native steers quoted 28@29c; Texas, 25c nominal; butts, 25@26c; Colorados, 24@25c; branded cows, 22@23c; confirmation of 22c business unobtainable. Heavy cows, 26@30c; lights, 20@27c; native bulls, 22@23c; branded bulls, nominal at 20@21c. Bull buyers looking for big break, on account of the sharp decline in Jersey heavy average packers last week.

**COUNTRY HIDES**.—Conditions in country hides remain unchanged. Very little buying is being done owing to disparity in views of buyers and sellers. Most operators, buyers and sellers consider the situation as manifesting signs of weakness due to prolongation of the period of inaction on tanners' part. Leather business is very poor as regards sole and upper leather, the principal outlets for country hides. Tanners of upper leather have plenty of finished material on the shelves unsold and are unwilling to liquidate high cost leather at the prices shoemakers will pay. All weight country hides are quoted at 16@18½c delivered basis; some country packer all weight hides sold at 18½c. Heavy steers here are quoted at 20@21c; heavy cows and buffs quoted at 17@18c; extremes range at 16@18c as to qualities; branded hides quoted 13@14c flat nominal; country packer branded hides, 17@18c; bulls, 17@18c; country packers, 18@19c; glue hides, 10@12c.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES**—quiet. Twin cities markets are quiet. Late sales of all weight hides seasonable collection at 17c reported. No sorting of weights going on, owing to dull demand. Holders are not pressing hides on the market. Stocks are relatively large, especially in the light end. Bulls quoted 16@18c; kip-skins, 18@19c; calfskins, 22½c nominal; horse hides, \$7@7.50 flat f. o. b.

**CALFSKINS**—quiet. First salted local city calfskins quoted 25c bid and 30c asked and last paid. Negotiations are pending and business expected at a compromise figure. Stocks are moderate. Outside city skins quoted 22½@25c; country skins are in large supply and quoted about 22½c. Deacons sold, two cars bringing \$1.50 for light calf and \$1.30 for the deacons. Kipskins quoted at 22½@25c for first salted stock asked; outside cities, 21@22c; countries, 18@20c.

**HORSE HIDES**—slow. Tanners seem willing to take on heavy average country hides at \$7.50, going better than 55 lbs. Common stuff, \$7.50 asked and \$7 best bids. Renderer hides, \$8@9 asked. Ponies and glues half rates and coltskins \$1@1.15.

**SHEEP PELTS**—steady. Another car of packer lambskins sold at \$1.12½ of best point of slaughter, common stock quoted down to 80c; shearings range at 90c@1.15. Dry pelts, 22½@25c nominal; pickled skins are lifeless and nominal at \$8@9 dozen; goats, \$1@1.25.

**HOGSKINS**—quiet; country run, 60@80c; rejects half; demand nil; pigskin strips, 8½@9c; 2's, 7½@8c, and 3's at 5@6c.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES**.—About 4,500 February-March native bulls recently sold at 16c with hides included up to the balance of the year at 17c. Native steers nominally quoted at 29c. Killers report that they are receiving good inquiry for hides and further trading within the next few days would not surprise some critics.

**COUNTRY HIDES**.—Situation is slow. Extremes quoted on about a parity as buffs. They are nominally quoted at a range of 17@18 for current receipts, according to percentage of grubs, etc., and up to 19c and even 20c asked for better lots. Buffs are fairly steady with offerings made at 18@20c as to lots. All weight hides in the western originating districts are nominally quoted at 18x19c delivered basis. Western heavy steers quoted at 20@22c without interesting buyers.

**CALFSKIN**.—The general situation in the local market is practically unchanged, with a car of New York cities moving at the last paid prices of \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. A car of outside city skins sold today at \$2.30@3.75.

**HORSE HIDES**.—The market is quiet. Regular run of country hides are nominally quoted at \$7@8. A small lot of up-states hides consisting of about 400 hides sold at \$7.50, renderers quoted at \$8.50@9.50.

### CANADIAN CATTLE MARKET.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Market Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending July 29, 1920:

	Receipts—			Top price good steers		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,296	6,426	5,041	\$16.25	\$14.25	\$16.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,101	1,170	833	15.00	14.00	14.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,203	1,527	929	14.50	14.00	14.50
Winnipeg	4,246	7,873	2,821	13.50	12.50	14.00
Calgary	1,202	5,172	1,125	11.00	.....	11.35
Edmonton	645	882	381	11.50	10.00	11.00

	Receipts—			Top price good calves		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,422	1,487	1,507	\$20.00	\$18.00	\$19.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	933	3,065	1,338	15.00	16.00	14.00
Montreal (E. End)	640	2,263	1,068	15.00	16.00	14.00
Winnipeg	674	1,146	532	13.00	12.50	15.00
Calgary	111	850	94	12.00	.....	15.00
Edmonton	99	131	68	12.50	9.25	12.00

### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending July 29, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and a year ago:

	Receipts—			Top price selects—		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,332	5,992	4,343	\$21.75	\$24.75	\$21.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,049	2,210	1,722	22.00	23.75	21.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,216	2,194	1,690	22.00	23.75	21.50
Winnipeg	3,125	4,640	3,261	18.50	23.50	18.50
Calgary	680	1,368	350	18.25	.....	18.25
Edmonton	455	353	391	18.25	23.25	18.00

### CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending July 29, 1920, as follows:

	Receipts—			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.	July 29, 1919.	July 22, 1919.	July 22, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,920	4,766	4,347	\$18.75	\$17.00	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,549	1,329	1,864	15.00	17.50	16.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,652	1,442	1,198	15.00	17.50	16.00
Winnipeg	922	987	866	13.50	13.00	13.00
Calgary	120	713	133	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton	53	502	227	.....	.....	14.00

### WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company in their weekly review of meat trade conditions say:

Business of the packing industry in all branches of meat products shows definite and encouraging improvement this week. The demand for all kinds of meat became more healthy and prices for the live animals of course reflected the strength of that demand. The dressed beef trade was very much more satisfactory than it has been for several weeks. Cattle prices held steady with the previous week until Thursday, when values became higher.

Fresh pork demand was very good; that may be accounted for in part by the fact the trade usually improves at this season of the year. Domestic trade for hams and other sugar-cured products remains good; the price of hogs held steady to strong during the week.

Export trade continued to show slight improvement and so far has not been affected in any way by the political difficulties of continental Europe.

Collections are satisfactory.

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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, August 5.

The main feature of the current week's cattle market was the increased offerings of steers of good to fairly choice quality. While strictly choice to prime cattle were scarce and maintained their strong position, the more liberal percentage of good beefs in the run resulted in this grade declining along with grassy steers. Cattle from the northwestern ranges have also made their appearance, quite a string of Canadians being in the week's opening run and a good supply of common quality Dakota was on sale today. Receipts at Chicago for the week to date were 48,000, compared to 46,000 for the same period last week. Ten markets have had 166,400 this week, compared to 168,600 last week and to 162,379 a year ago. The run for the period a year ago showed a sharp decrease after the rush of drouth stricken cattle that had been on for a number of weeks, and the uniformity in receipts the present week, a week ago and a year ago shows the cattle run now on a normal summer basis. Choice steers this week have held strong, and considering quality, a number of sales were higher. Good steers lost around 50c for the week, although showing a little better tone today. Medium grades are fully 50 to 75c and in spots \$1.00 under last week's close, and common kinds, which have been uneven but weak in price, are around 50c lower. The worst break has been on the best of the grassy steers and the plainest of the corn-fed stock. The year's top of \$17.25 has been reached this week by both fancy yearlings and prime 1450-lb. steers, and several loads of light to handyweight brought \$17.00. Bulk of choice ranged \$16.00 to \$16.60. Good steers that were selling at \$14.75 to \$15.75 have declined sharply, some of the low end getting down below \$14.00, and those formerly selling around \$15.50 to \$15.75 declining to around even money. Cattle now around \$12.50 to \$13.50 also show the full decline. Commoner grassers are still very uneven and have been selling largely in a range of \$9.00 to \$11.50. Butcher cattle rallied after the recent severe declines. Good and choice cows at \$10.00 to \$12.50, suitable for the Kosher trade, and best heifers show a strong half dollar advance, and the accumulation of inbetween grades having been worked off and receipts checked by the continued declines, the trade has a better tone than a week ago on those selling at \$5.50 to \$8.00. Cannery at \$4.00 to \$4.50 mostly also are 25c up, with spots 50c higher than the recent low spot. Handy butcher bulls and bolognas are strong and 25 to 50c higher than the low time late last week. Heavy butcher bulls, however, are in light demand. Bulk of bolognas today ranged \$6.50 to \$7.50 and butchers at \$8.50 to \$11.00. Calves are 75c to \$1.00 lower for the week, best vealers going today around \$16.00, with tops mostly \$16.25, compared to \$17.00 at last week's close.

Moderate declines in hogs were registered on Monday and Tuesday but the market came back yesterday and today. The price range is even wider than a week ago, bulk prices being spread over a \$2.50 territory today, ranging from \$13.75 to \$16.25. Good and choice light hogs and butchers of all weights are 25 to 40c higher than last Thursday and other grades of such classes steady to 25c higher, while packing sows of the better grade are mostly 10 to 15c lower and rough packers about steady. General quality has been fairly good up until today, when it was only fair. The 140 to 230 lb. hogs con-

(Continued on page 39.)

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 4.

After two days of sagging prices the cattle market today showed a better tone with prices generally steady. No fed cattle arrived, and all the offerings were plain to fair kinds. Grass-fat steers sold up to \$13.75. Hog prices were strong to 10c higher, top \$15.55, and bulk \$15.10@15.50. Sheep and lambs were quoted steady. Receipts today were 7,500 cattle, 5,000 hogs, and 2,500 sheep, compared with 10,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep a week ago, and 6,200 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 6,500 sheep a year ago.

Practically all the cattle here today were grass fat and they sold at a price spread of \$8.50@13.75 for steers and \$4.00@10.50 for cows, and \$7.00@11.00 for fat heifers. Most of the Oklahoma steers sold at \$9.00@10.25. Killers bought more freely, and general indications are that the decline has been checked for this week. Moderate receipts are in sight for the next two days, and indications are that a good clearance will be effected by the week end. Veal calves were quoted steady, and bulls sold slowly at weak prices.

Trade in hogs was active at strong to 10c higher prices. Most of the good hogs sold 10c up, while rough, heavy grades were no more than strong. The top price was \$15.55, paid by packers, and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$15.10@15.50. Pigs sold up to \$15.15, and were quoted stronger. There is active demand for all grades suitable for feeding.

Though prices in the sheep division were rather irregular, the market averaged steady. Native lambs sold up to \$13.50, ewes \$8.00, and Oregon wethers \$9.25. Cull lambs brought \$6.00@7.00. Trade in stockers and feeders was quiet as quality was lacking.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 4.

There is a falling off in the cattle run this week, particularly in the last two or three days which has had an effect on prices. The count for the week ending today totals 22,000, and the prices on all grades with the exception of the medium half-fat kind are on a stronger basis. No prime heavy steers are being offered. A load of near choice Missouri fed steers sold at \$16.00 this week and a string of mixed yearlings sold at \$16.35. These prices top the market for the period. For the most part our best killers are selling within a range of \$13.00@15.00, with the plain and medium to fairly good kinds ranging from \$9.00@12.75. Choice to prime steers, both in the heavy beef and yearling classes, are quoted from \$15.75@16.75, but they would have to be strictly prime to sell over the \$16.00 mark. In the butcher class the best offerings are strong, but on the medium and commoner kinds there is comparatively little change. Real choice beef cows are scarce and in demand. Cows worth \$9.00 and up rule strong, but those selling under this figure have been moving slowly and on a barely steady basis. The market on Texas and Oklahoma cattle is active and fully steady. In fact, at this writing the better grades are on a stronger basis. The range in these classes is from \$10.00@12.50.

The hog supply this week has been limited, there being but 40,000 registered. The market has been extremely erratic. We are at this writing steady with this time last week, but we are 45@60c lower than the week's high time which was last

Friday. Light hogs and unfinished pigs predominate, but we hope that with prospects of cheaper feed that this condition will change. Good finished hogs particularly in the shipping weights are in demand. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.75@16.00; good heavys, \$15.00@15.50; roughs, \$12.25@13.00; lights, \$15.85@16.15; pigs, \$13.00@15.75; bulk, \$15.80@16.00.

The count in the sheep house this week is 19,000. Good mutton sheep are selling around \$7.50 which is a steady price, and breeding ewes are bringing \$8.00 with a few choice young ewes bringing a premium over this figure. Lambs, however, are decidedly lower. The drop in this department is around \$2.00 in the last two weeks. Best lambs are selling in the neighborhood of \$13.00, while a good grade of lambs are going to scale at \$12.50@12.85. All of them are being closely sorted for the reason that too many of the lambs that we are receiving are thin and unfinished. The way they are coming now it appears to us that there should be a better demand for feeders. They can be laid in at the best prices that have been obtained for many months.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Aug. 4.

Receipts of cattle this week have consisted largely of grassers and while most branches of the trade show very little change as compared with last week's close, the tendency to values is perhaps a little easier. Corn-fed steers are becoming scarce and are now selling around a quarter lower than last Friday, well finished heavy beefs are wanted up to \$15.25@15.50, with choice yearlings selling up to \$16. Plain grassy beefs are moving largely around \$9@11.50, with choice hay feds making an extreme top of \$13.50. Trade in she stuff is a little lower for the week, although prime native cows are still worth up to \$10.50 or better. The poorer kinds of beef cows are selling down as low as \$5@6.50. Veal calves are quotably steady for the week, selling at \$8@12.50, and bulls, stags and rough stock generally claim a spread of \$5.50@10.50. Inquiry for stockers and feeders is much smaller than usual at this time of the year and slack demand explains any easier trend to values. Good to choice feeders are only in fair request at \$10 and better, with a spread of \$6@8.50 taking bulk of the stock cattle. Stock calves are quotable at \$5.50@7.50.

Hog weights are running heavier than a year ago, but volume of receipts appears to be rather limited. Fair-sized runs were received on most days this week and the market has been working quite a little lower, especially on ordinary packing hogs. The range in prices continues wide and rough, heavy packers are still selling at the lower figures. Shipping orders are not quite as plentiful as a short time ago, but outside buyers are still taking hogs of all weights, paying the usual premiums for choice light grades. Good bacon hogs sold up to \$15.25 on today's trade with packers putting up their droves largely at \$13.25@14.

Packers have been hammering sheep and lamb prices for heavy declines, despite the fact that receipts are considerably smaller than last year. Fat lambs that were worth up to \$14.50 last week have dropped to \$13.25@13.50, showing a decline of about \$1. Fat ewes are moving around \$7@7.25, as compared with \$8 top last week. Aged wethers claim a limit of about \$8.50, choice yearlings are slow sale around \$9@9.50 and the trade in feeders is also dull and draggy. Good feeding lambs are going to the country largely at \$11.75@12.25. Good feeding ewes, \$5@6.



## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

H. D. Kellar, of Coldwater, Mich., will install an ice plant at San Antonio, Tex.

J. R. Bevil, Kountze, Tex., is constructing an ice, electric light and water plant.

Home Light & Ice Co., Cleveland, Miss., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

The Edinburg Commercial Club, Edinburg, Tex., is contemplating the erection of an ice plant.

William J. Mein has purchased the artificial ice business of Geo. J. Manookian, Norwich, N. Y.

The Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Tex., will

erect an ice plant to cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

The Kansas City Refrigerator Co., Kansas City, Mo., is remodeling and erecting new addition to its plant.

Farm Products Co., Adrian, Mo., rebuilt their ice plant which was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$14,000.

The Nashville Ice & Mfg. Co., Nashville, Ga., which was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000, is being rebuilt.

The Valparaiso Spring Water Ice Co., Valparaiso, Ind., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The purpose of the corporation is to harvest natural ice. Incorporators: Claude Clifford, Henry

Smith, Charles H. Griffin of Valparaiso, who are also the owners of the stock.

### FISH IN COLD STORAGE.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of fish for July 15, 1920. The quantities shown include an estimate of the holdings of the storages not reported. The holdings of frozen fish amounted to 35,793,280 pounds compared with 59,674,301 pounds on July 15, 1919, a decrease of 23,881,021 pounds or 40.0 per cent. The holdings of cured herring amounted to 19,230,245 pounds compared with 29,637,548 pounds on July 15, 1919, a decrease of 10,407,303 pounds or 35.1 per cent. The holdings of mild-cured salmon amounted to 7,012,092 pounds compared with 7,020,278 pounds on July 15, 1919, a decrease of 8,186 pounds or 0.1 per cent.

### COLD-STORAGE MEAT IN BELGIUM.

The consumption of cold-storage meat in Belgium continues to increase, says Consul General Henry H. Morgan of Brussels, in a recent report. It was in January 788,450 kilos (1 kilo=2.2 pounds); in February, 1,588,880 kilos; in March, 1,865,780 kilos; and in April, 3,518,141 kilos.

A new contract has been concluded with the British Board of Trade for 37,000 tons to be delivered monthly. The Belgian Government also bought a part of the supply which was destined for the United States.

The frozen-meat service is multiplying its efforts to provide the entire kingdom with necessary equipment for keeping the meat. A central warehouse, with a capacity of 7,000 tons, will be finished in July, and secondary storage plants are being constructed in various parts of the country. Motor trucks are being used for transporting the supplies. Twenty-five of these, containing isothermal cases, were recently ordered in Switzerland, and will be added to the service already in operation, which includes 50 other trucks, of which 25 are American, 5 Italian, and 20 Belgian.

### YORK REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery and equipment in the meat and allied industries are reported by the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa.: S. C. Sitterson & C. E. Rosemond, Kinston, N. C.; one 25-ton

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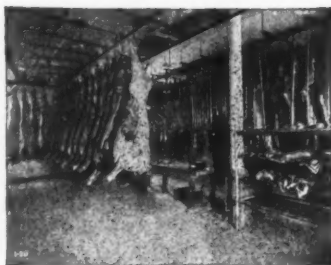
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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.  
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Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
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Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, First & Front Sts.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.

Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
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Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and condensing side, also a 15-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit, Mich., have added to their York refrigerating equipment two 250-ton York vertical, single-acting, high-speed, enclosed refrigerating machines, each arranged for direct connection to motor, and condensing side, also miscellaneous material and apparatus for their freezing system, including coils for four freezing tanks, framework and covers for 1,636 300-lb. freezing cans, eight 9-in. vertical brine agitators, four 300-lb. double-tip, board-type can dumps, and four 20-in. by 7-ft. and three 30-in. by 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifiers.

The Lake Erie Provision Co., West 63d street and Big Four Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio, one 95-ton horizontal, double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss valve engine, and condensing side complete, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also one 30-in. by 13-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Brenham Compress, Oil & Manufacturing Co., Brenham, Texas, one 24-ton flooded freezing system complete.

Louis Milkovitch, meat market, 400 Lehigh avenue, Palmerton, Pa., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

The United Supply Co., general store, Elbert, W. Va., one 2-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Keystone Abattoir Co., Lebanon, Pa., one 4-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Adam Rose & Sons, general store, Pe Ell, Wash., a one-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

White Packing Co., Fresno, Calif., one 8-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Charles Manche, meat market, Hamilton, Ohio, one 3-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Louis Sommer, of Omaha, Neb., has added to his York refrigerating equipment another ¾-ton York vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Barker Cold Storage Co., Barker, N. Y., one 30-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and a 15-ton flooded freezing system complete.

M. Leak, meat market, Salida, Calif., a 1½-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

(Continued on page 45.)



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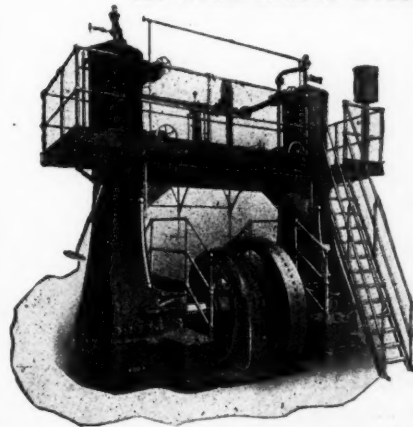
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## DAY'S MEAT MIXERS

Seven Sizes—60 lbs. to 1100 lbs.  
 Belt Drive or Motor Drive

Saves Time and Money in  
 Mixing Meats, Sausage  
 and Other Ingredients

No Waste or Leakage

**THE J. H. DAY CO.**  
 CINCINNATI, O.

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 Tallow, Greases and all By-Products at  
 HIGHEST prices—and to responsible buyers.

That's our business. We center all of our efforts in  
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 that will satisfy you.*

**The Fridley Commission Co., Inc.**

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Cincinnati's Foremost Packers

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**MANASTER & BRO.**

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# SAUER'S

PURE
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FRUIT

## FLAVORING EXTRACTS

**FOR**  
**PURITY STRENGTH  
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**WINNER OF  
 17 HIGHEST AWARDS  
 AT AMERICAN AND  
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 EXPOSITIONS**

**LARGEST SELLING BRAND  
 IN THE UNITED STATES**

**32 FLAVORS AND  
 OLD VIRGINIA  
 FRUIT-PUNCH**

**The C.F. SAUER CO**  
 RICHMOND, VA.



## EXPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 24.)

British West Indies, 800 lbs.; Cuba, 1,738 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,200 lbs.; Haiti, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 108 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,200 lbs.; total, 11,091,447 lbs.

**BEEF, PICKLED**—Germany, 103,441 lbs.; Netherlands, 329,550 lbs.; Norway, 80,000 lbs.; Portugal, 4,000 lbs.; England, 214,103 lbs.; Scotland, 15,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 50,687 lbs.; British Honduras, 17,300 lbs.; Costa Rica, 8,450 lbs.; Honduras, 200 lbs.; Panama, 7,000 lbs.; Newfoundland, 292,290 lbs.; Barbados, 34,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 79,860 lbs.; Trinidad, 127,150 lbs.; British West Indies, 35,310 lbs.; Cuba, 12,125 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,650 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,100 lbs.; French West Indies, 13,100 lbs.; Haiti, 20,340 lbs.; San Domingo, 14,340 lbs.; Colombia, 9,677 lbs.; Ecuador, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 40,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 85,100 lbs.; French Guiana, 15,000 lbs.; Peru, 22,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.; China, 2,440 lbs.; British India, 1,000 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 2,050 lbs.; British West Africa, 40,700 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,260 lbs.; total, 1,691,933 lbs.

**OLEO OIL**—Belgium, 38,376 lbs.; Germany, 129,060 lbs.; Greece, 22,750 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,940,444 lbs.; Norway, 489,112 lbs.; Sweden, 170,881 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 201,100 lbs.; England, 248,127 lbs.; Ireland, 165,128 lbs.; Bermuda, 300 lbs.; Newfoundland, 45,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 800 lbs.; Cuba, 8,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 125 lbs.; Haiti, 300 lbs.; Brazil, 760 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 73,205 lbs.; total, 3,534,968 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE**—Netherlands, 38,410 lbs.; Norway, 450 lbs.; Portugal, 240 lbs.; Spain, 25 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 9,225 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,848 lbs.; British Honduras, 700 lbs.; Costa Rica, 750 lbs.; Honduras, 500 lbs.; Panama, 4,964 lbs.; Mexico, 1,100 lbs.; Barbados, 5,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 31,940 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,700 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Haiti, 900 lbs.; San Domingo, 10,300 lbs.; Colombia, 500 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,360 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 600 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 400 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,500 lbs.; total, 128,612 lbs.

**TALLOW**—England, 1,045,970 lbs.; British Honduras, 300 lbs.; Mexico, 3,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,250 lbs.; Trinidad, 300 lbs.; British West Indies, 250 lbs.; Cuba, 99,080 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 66,750 lbs.; Brazil, 18,381 lbs.; Colombia, 14,843 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,120 lbs.; Peru, 9,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 842 lbs.; Czechoslovakia, 20,000 lbs.; Poland, 12,750 lbs.; total, 1,296,336 lbs.

**BACON**—Austria, 62,500 lbs.; France, 30,033 lbs.; Germany, 850,044 lbs.; Gibraltar, 6,402 lbs.; Greece, 100 lbs.; Italy, 590,893 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,270,979 lbs.; Norway, 25,000 lbs.; Portugal, 37,054 lbs.; Spain, 57,934 lbs.; Sweden, 468,896 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 150 lbs.; England, 7,907,020 lbs.; Scotland, 737,608 lbs.; Bermuda, 606 lbs.; Costa Rica, 572 lbs.; Honduras, 600 lbs.; Nicaragua, 171 lbs.; Panama, 8,860 lbs.; Mexico, 1,365 lbs.; Newfoundland, 472 lbs.; Barbados, 1,622 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,283 lbs.; Trinidad, 25,306 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,274 lbs.; Cuba, 242,253 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 582 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 252 lbs.; Haiti, 1,297 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,908 lbs.; Bolivia, 192 lbs.; Chile, 850 lbs.; Colombia, 1,214 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,416 lbs.; Peru, 1,628 lbs.; Venezuela, 610 lbs.; British India, 842 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,900 lbs.; British South Africa, 3,202 lbs.; Canary Islands, 6,024 lbs.; French Africa, 2,569 lbs.; Egypt, 56 lbs.; total, 16,369,140 lbs.

**HAMS AND SHOULDERS, CURED**—Belgium, 2,182 lbs.; France, 336,337 lbs.; Germany, 186,138 lbs.; Netherlands, 105,309 lbs.; Norway, 27 lbs.; Spain, 24 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 200 lbs.; England, 8,911,493 lbs.; Scotland, 1,318,542 lbs.; Bermuda, 11,570 lbs.; Costa Rica, 3,712 lbs.; Honduras, 600 lbs.; Nicaragua, 45 lbs.; Mexico,

7,075 lbs.; Newfoundland, 24,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,342 lbs.; Trinidad, 15,793 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,570 lbs.; Cuba, 755,598 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,224 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 909 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,500 lbs.; Haiti, 6,164 lbs.; San Domingo, 64,661 lbs.; Bolivia, 200 lbs.; Brazil, 34,323 lbs.; Chile, 600 lbs.; Colombia, 11,054 lbs.; Ecuador, 220 lbs.; British Guiana, 15,516 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,449 lbs.; Peru, 10,477 lbs.; Venezuela, 30,485 lbs.; British India, 700 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 1,353 lbs.; Belgian Congo, 1,200 lbs.; British West Africa, 8,260 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,557 lbs.; Canary Islands, 205 lbs.; French Africa, 1,840 lbs.; Kamerun, 708 lbs.; total, 11,889,300 lbs.

**LARD**—Belgium, 911,078 lbs.; France, 66,548 lbs.; Germany, 3,343,108 lbs.; Gibraltar, 1,120 lbs.; Italy, 4,992,967 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,124,652 lbs.; Norway, 30,250 lbs.; Sweden, 931,750 lbs.; England, 2,963,432 lbs.; Scotland, 233,576 lbs.; Bermuda, 10,970 lbs.; Costa Rica, 8,710 lbs.; Nicaragua, 100 lbs.; Panama, 1,600 lbs.; Mexico, 2,580 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,400 lbs.; Trinidad, 3,220 lbs.; British West Indies, 18,040 lbs.; Cuba, 557,193 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 8,584 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,675 lbs.; French West Indies, 10,400 lbs.; Haiti, 168,243 lbs.; San Domingo, 256,532 lbs.; Brazil, 1,200 lbs.; Chile, 70,000 lbs.; Colombia, 324,135 lbs.; Ecuador, 5,700 lbs.; British Guiana, 25,636 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,420 lbs.; Peru, 93,800 lbs.; Venezuela, 348,050 lbs.; British India, 3,011 lbs.; British West Africa, 26,038 lbs.; British South Africa, 5,623 lbs.; Canary Islands, 25,116 lbs.; French Africa, 100 lbs.; Italian Africa, 1,000 lbs.; Egypt, 2,500 lbs.; Poland, 76,315 lbs.; total, 20,661,368 lbs.

**NEUTRAL LARD**—Denmark, 92,068 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,064,245 lbs.; Norway, 154,485 lbs.; Sweden, 58,827 lbs.; England, 7,982 lbs.; Scotland, 7,428 lbs.; Ireland, 12,961 lbs.; Cuba, 10,000 lbs.; total, 1,470,996 lbs.

**PORK, CANNED**—Netherlands, 5,113 lbs.; Ireland, 36,250 lbs.; Bermuda, 950 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,305 lbs.; Cuba, 1,037 lbs.; Argentina, 8,519 lbs.

**PORK, PICKLED**—Finland, 126,000 lbs.; France, 19,650 lbs.; Norway, 5,000 lbs.; Portugal, 400 lbs.; England, 27,150 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,849 lbs.; Canada, 6,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 500 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 1,500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 6,000 lbs.; Barbados, 18,600 lbs.; Jamaica, 26,950 lbs.; Trinidad, 17,750 lbs.; British West Indies, 54,727 lbs.; Cuba, 9,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; Haiti, 42,400 lbs.; San Domingo, 20,500 lbs.; Colombia, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 79,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 11,600 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 500 lbs.; British West Africa, 11,000 lbs.; total, 498,886 lbs.

**PORK, FRESH**—England, 1,441,100 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,246 lbs.; Panama, 88,156 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,040 lbs.; Cuba, 42,785 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 200 lbs.; total, 1,575,527 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUNDS**—Germany, 576 lbs.; Italy, 187,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 75,904 lbs.; Norway, 4,485 lbs.; Portugal, 500 lbs.; Sweden, 2,880 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 420 lbs.; England, 1,077,800 lbs.; Scotland, 655,894 lbs.; Ireland, 56,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,788 lbs.; Costa Rica, 9,880 lbs.; Guatemala, 800 lbs.; Spain, 6,342 lbs.; Salvador, 360 lbs.; Mexico, 7,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 1,800 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,244 lbs.; Trinidad, 225,202 lbs.; British West Indies, 39,244 lbs.; Cuba, 138,364 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 13,377 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 7,600 lbs.; French West Indies, 10,031 lbs.; Haiti, 199,752 lbs.; San Domingo, 450 lbs.; Chile, 50,970 lbs.; Colombia, 7,900 lbs.; British Guiana, 8,065 lbs.; Japan, 3,960 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 2,000 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 4,460 lbs.; British West Africa, 3,924 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,288 lbs.; French Africa, 200 lbs.; Kamerun, 100 lbs.; Poland, 117,856 lbs.; total, 2,940,116 lbs.

**MUTTON**—Bermuda, 9,699 lbs.; Cuba, 1,425 lbs.; Venezuela, 32 lbs.; total, 11,156 lbs.

**CANNED SAUSAGE**—France, 83,050 lbs.; Germany, 15 lbs.; Gibraltar, 200 lbs.; Netherlands, 60 lbs.; Bermuda, 100 lbs.; Costa Rica, 552 lbs.; Guatemala, 164 lbs.; Honduras, 180 lbs.; Salvador, 54 lbs.; Mexico, 10,774 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,130 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,300 lbs.; Trinidad, 8,341 lbs.; British West Indies, 804 lbs.; Cuba, 27,599 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 548 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 909 lbs.; Haiti, 3,505 lbs.; San Domingo, 44,186 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; Chile, 94 lbs.; Colombia, 2,663 lbs.; Ecuador, 180 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,371 lbs.; Peru, 5,078 lbs.; Venezuela, 8,330 lbs.; British India, 1,097 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 853 lbs.; British East Indies, 16 lbs.; Australia, 1,450 lbs.; British South Africa, 19,608 lbs.; total, 226,411 lbs.

**OTHER SAUSAGE**—Belgium, 1,650 lbs.; France, 105,881 lbs.; Germany, 26 lbs.; Netherlands, 5,901 lbs.; Spain, 45 lbs.; Sweden, 740 lbs.; Switzerland, 1,000 lbs.; England, 42 lbs.; Scotland, 560 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,794 lbs.; Costa Rica, 440 lbs.; Guatemala, 195 lbs.; Honduras, 80 lbs.; Panama, 550 lbs.; Mexico, 54 lbs.; Barbados, 300 lbs.; Jamaica, 700 lbs.; Trinidad, 1,785 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,361 lbs.; Cuba, 273,964 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 604 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 655 lbs.; Haiti, 930 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,640 lbs.; Bolivia, 85 lbs.; Brazil, 150 lbs.; Colombia, 802 lbs.; British Guiana, 375 lbs.; Peru, 48 lbs.; Venezuela, 5,111 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 17 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 23 lbs.; British West Africa, 337 lbs.; British South Africa, 616 lbs.; Canary Islands, 138 lbs.; French Africa, 17,750 lbs.; total, 434,029 lbs.

**SAUSAGE CASINGS**—Belgium, 2,010 lbs.; France, 102,400 lbs.; Germany, 79,946 lbs.; Italy, 131,586 lbs.; Netherlands, 79,937 lbs.; Spain, 91,219 lbs.; Sweden, 47,585 lbs.; England, 66,223 lbs.; Scotland, 10,347 lbs.; Bermuda, 100 lbs.; San Domingo, 100 lbs.; Australia, 239,339 lbs.; New Zealand, 71,387 lbs.; British South Africa, 31,372 lbs.; total, 953,551 lbs.

**STEARIN FROM ANIMAL FATS**—Greece, 2,000 lbs.; Italy, 220,000 lbs.; Netherlands, 674,751 lbs.; England, 10,500 lbs.; Guatemala, 8,400 lbs.; Honduras, 8,250 lbs.; Mexico, 1,000 lbs.; Cuba, 10,250 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,800 lbs.; Bolivia, 9,856 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; Chile, 11,200 lbs.; Colombia, 43,432 lbs.; Ecuador, 5,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 33,150 lbs.; total, 1,044,789 lbs.

**CANNED MEATS**—Austria, \$16; Finland, \$1,000; France, \$36; Germany, \$290; Gibraltar, \$425; Italy, \$54; Netherlands, \$1,202; Norway, \$850; Portugal, \$57; Spain, \$50; Sweden, \$735; Turkish Europe, \$35; England, \$63,402; Scotland, \$4,072; Bermuda, \$1,566; British Honduras, \$126; Costa Rica, \$1,167; Guatemala, \$251; Honduras, \$172; Panama, \$2,771; Salvador, \$355; Mexico, \$7,052; Newfoundland, \$973; Jamaica, \$1,091; Trinidad, \$3,013; British West Indies, \$876; Cuba, \$15,960; Danish West Indies, \$324; Dutch West Indies, \$2,397; Haiti, \$761; San Domingo, \$7,276; Argentina, \$875; Bolivia, \$37; Brazil, \$62; Chile, \$913; Colombia, \$3,113; Ecuador, \$108; British Guiana, \$880; Peru, \$6,308; Venezuela, \$15,023; British India, \$7,424; Straits Settlements, \$2,440; British East Indies, \$75; Dutch East Indies, \$4,014; Australia, \$808; New Zealand, \$11; Philippine Islands, \$1,967; Belgian Congo, \$222; British West Africa, \$1,404; British South Africa, \$4,594.

**OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS**—Total, \$283,880.

**UNMANUFACTURED ANIMAL HAIR**—To Belgium, \$2,400; Germany, \$254; England, \$9,460; Cuba, \$3,263; San Domingo, \$193; total, \$15,570.

**LARD OIL**—Italy, 200 gal.; Peru, 200 gal.; Turkish Asia, 2,500 gal.

**OTHER ANIMAL OILS**—Greece, 1,000 gal.; Italy, 2,600 gal.; Spain, 3,503 gal.; Honduras, 25 gal.; Panama, 10 gal.; Mexico, 1,017 gal.; Jamaica, 51 gal.; San Domingo, 20 gal.; Chile, 1,203 gal.; Colombia, 5 gal.; Ecuador, 30 gal.; British South Africa, 970 gal.; total, 10,484 gal.

# Chicago Section

G. C. Peironnet, provision manager for the Skinner Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., was in the city this week.

C. B. Martin of the Chicago office of Sterne & Son Co. is enjoying a few weeks' vacation in Canada.

General Manager F. G. Tongue of the Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex., was in the city the latter part of last week.

President Edward Morris and Vice-President George R. Collett of Morris & Company returned this week from Eastern trips.

J. T. Heffernan, head of the provision department of the Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Iowa, spent several days in Chicago last week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first three days this week totaled 20,043 cattle, 53,060 hogs and 32,523 sheep.

The average wholesale price of beef in Chicago for the week ended Saturday, July 31, 1920, as indicated by prices realized on Swift & Company's sales, was 18.24c per pound, the range being from 10 to 28c.

Average weights of livestock marketed at Chicago in July were as follows, with comparisons: Cattle, 1920, 945 lbs.; 1919, 917 lbs. Calves, 1920, 132 lbs.; 1919, 130 lbs. Hogs, 1920, 242 lbs.; 1919, 242 lbs. Sheep, 1920, 74 lbs.; 1919, 73 lbs.

The second annual picnic for the employees of the Continental Can Company is being given today under the auspices of the combined welfare clubs of the com-

The Chicago offices of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER now have improved telephone service. The new numbers are "Wabash 742" and "Wabash 743." Call us up on either wire.

pany at Glenwood Park, Batavia, Ill. This is a big event.

John Adams, the pioneer tallow melter of Australia, with plants at Melbourne and Fremantle, was a visitor to Chicago this week. Mr. Adams is an authority on animal and vegetable oils in his country, and is here to check up on American packinghouse practice.

A. C. Beahm, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla., and well-known in the trade, is now connected with the beef department of the Independent Packing Co. Dan Davis, another well-known packinghouse man, is now in charge of the Fulton street branch of the Independent Packing Co.

A. J. Hunt, one of the best-known packinghouse brokers in Boston, Mass., for many years, is now in Chicago. He could not keep out of the game, and has opened offices at 726 Postal Telegraph Building, where he will make his headquarters for handling all lines of packinghouse products.

E. C. Andrews and E. O. Brickmann of the Illinois Meat Co. are now located at their new plant at 40th and Wallace streets, and already are doing an exten-

sive trade, especially in the curing branch of their business. Mr. Ferd Raschke, one of the oldest packinghouse men in Chicago, is in charge of their curing departments.

At the first meeting of the trustees of the Wilson Employees' Mutual Benefit Fund, held in Chicago this week, there was a representative attendance from various parts of the country. Among those present were Messrs. Yanke, Hamilton, Burrell, Eagle and Frazee of Chicago, Hicks of Kansas City, S. S. Howell, Hammond, Ind.; M. Baldwin, New York, William Bartlett, Wheeling, W. Va.; R. A. Simpson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. Hastings of Chicago, C. B. Wamsher of Kansas City, F. Meegan, Nebraska City, Neb., and F. W. Pratt, New York.

## E. W. SKIPWORTH TRAFFIC AGENCY

Rates—Claims—Service Analyzed—Adjusted  
Specializing Meat Packers and Allied Industries  
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**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
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SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage  
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Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings  
Markets, Ice Plants, Warehouses  
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ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
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PACKING PLANT CONSTRUCTION  
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**HENSCHEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION.

**LEON DASHEW**  
Counselor At Law  
15 Park Row New York

References:  
Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co. Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.

## PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

**ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS**  
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

## REBUILT ICE MACHINES

One 5-ton open type Frick	One 3-ton Vilter
One 10-ton belted Newburg	One 2-ton Baker
One 10-ton United	One 35-ton steam driven Vilter
One 10-ton Remington	One 100-ton steam driven Vilter

These are thoroughly rebuilt and guaranteed the same as new, ready for immediate shipment with complete high pressure side.  
I have others of different makes that will be ready shortly.

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## Supreme Boiled Ham

*The better trade  
prefers this Supreme cured ham*

Customers quickly discover the better flavor and uniform mildness and tenderness of Morris Supreme cured hams. You'll find them coming back for more. Be ready to cash in on the steady demand these hams will bring you.

**MORRIS & COMPANY**  
*Packers and Provisioners*

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

#### Beef and Pork Packers

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U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

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**UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO**

#### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 33.)

tinued to be the most sought after, although choice butchers in the 300 lb. class have had a good outlet recently. The 240 to 260 lb. butchers have been harder to place at prices satisfactory to sellers than have other good hogs and consequently wide price ranges ensued daily on such kinds. Pigs were scarce, comparatively few being sorted out of load and they showed a full 25c advance over a week ago. The trading has been fairly active all week, indicating that hogs are wanted at prevailing prices. Chicago receipts thus far this week at around 106,000, are about 4,000 less than like period last week, while the market total so far this week at 333,500 is practically the same as similar period last week, although about 79,000 less than last year's corresponding period.

Values on fat sheep have been sustained this week on much the same basis as a week ago, light receipts rather than breadth of demand being the factor permitting matured muttons to escape the vicissitude which the lamb trade has encountered. Receipts of lambs have not been up to normal for this season of the year, but with prices for the dressed product slipping and feeder competition

far below customary mid-summer volume, the trade has charted a downward course. Range lambs of good and choice fat grade are 50 to 75c lower than a week ago, other range lambs around \$1.00 lower, while natives are not to exceed 50c lower, many showing less loss. Yearlings have sympathized, to an extent, with the decline in lambs. Choice Idaho lambs topped today at \$14.50 against \$15.25 a week ago, while today's packer top on natives at \$14.00 compared with \$14.50 a week ago. No yearlings have sold above \$12.00, bulk of

the medium and good killing kinds going at \$10.00 to \$10.75. Odd choice native wethers have sold up to 10.00 and good Montana wethers at \$9.25, while trade in good and choice fat ewes has been largely at \$8.00 to \$8.50, tidy weights selling to the best advantage. Receipts locally the first four days this week were approximately 73,200, against 100,600 like period last week. Ten markets have had a combined supply of about 209,600, compared with 238,400 the same period last week and 270,600 a year ago.

## BONE CRUSHERS



### WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

### THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:  
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General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

87 Second St.  
SAN FRANCISCO



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hog.	Sheep.
Monday, July 26.....	16,821	2,616	43,260	32,002
Tuesday, July 27.....	9,778	3,089	29,158	30,708
Wednesday, July 28.....	7,729	2,261	17,611	15,796
Thursday, July 29.....	12,235	4,265	20,067	22,131
Friday, July 30.....	4,336	838	13,565	12,201
Saturday, July 31.....	1,061	182	4,565	3,834

Total last week.....	53,190	13,271	128,257	112,822
Previous week.....	52,742	12,112	129,341	85,983
Year ago.....	62,198	9,060	105,852	76,908
Two years ago.....	63,912	8,747	116,000	73,772

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hog.	Sheep.
Monday, July 26.....	4,354	183	4,768	1,189
Tuesday, July 27.....	4,182	151	6,534	5,820
Wednesday, July 28.....	3,960	387	8,199	6,543
Thursday, July 29.....	5,029	282	5,637	5,787
Friday, July 30.....	4,317	305	7,073	7,040
Saturday, July 31.....	402	.....	2,071	4,428

Total last week.....	22,343	1,368	33,682	33,807
Previous week.....	17,477	907	34,619	14,446
Year ago.....	25,457	1,509	12,417	21,414
Two years ago.....	14,869	503	15,046	11,204

Total receipts at Chicago for year to July 31:

	1920.	1919.
Cattle.....	1,652,283	1,821,070
Calves.....	475,110	458,539
Hogs.....	4,677,557	5,439,121
Sheep.....	1,851,283	2,326,337

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending July 31.....	430,000	18,124,000
Previous week.....	483,000	.....
Corresponding week, 1919.....	411,000	20,271,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	404,000	19,005,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	432,000	17,012,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	485,000	17,977,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	385,000	16,492,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	221,000	13,977,000
Corresponding week, 1913.....	432,000	14,926,000
Corresponding week, 1912.....	388,000	16,240,000
Corresponding week, 1911.....	327,000	15,247,000
Corresponding week, 1910.....	319,000	11,896,000
Corresponding week, 1909.....	318,000	14,727,000
Corresponding week, 1908.....	390,000	17,380,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 31, 1920, with comparisons:			
This week.....	193,000	341,000	265,000
Previous week.....	175,000	383,000	254,000
1919.....	238,000	333,000	289,000
1918.....	257,000	330,000	193,000
1917.....	203,000	350,000	129,000
1916.....	145,000	385,000	190,000
1915.....	128,000	277,000	195,000
1914.....	98,000	154,000	161,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 31, 1920, with comparisons:			
1920.....	5,211,000	14,736,000	5,114,000
1919.....	5,801,000	16,818,000	5,871,000
1918.....	6,309,000	15,550,000	4,899,000
1917.....	5,285,000	14,052,000	4,940,000
1916.....	4,232,000	14,894,000	5,374,000
1915.....	3,710,000	12,630,000	5,172,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending

	July 31, 1920:
Armour & Co.....	13,100
Anglo-American.....	7,800
Swift & Co.....	13,000
Hammond Co.....	7,000
Morris & Co.....	8,100
Wilson & Co.....	11,100
Royd-Lunham.....	8,200
Western Packing Co.....	6,200
Roberts & Oake.....	4,400
Muller & Hart.....	3,300
Independent Packing Co.....	4,100
Tennan Packing Co.....	2,600
Wm. Davies Co.....	1,800
Others.....	13,100

Totals.....	103,800
Previous week.....	107,800
Year ago.....	98,000

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending July 31.....	\$14.50	\$14.65	\$ 8.65	\$15.20
Previous week.....	14.85	15.50	9.30	15.70
Cor. week, 1919.....	16.25	21.95	10.00	16.45
Cor. week, 1918.....	16.30	18.80	13.40	17.45
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.10	15.70	9.75	14.85
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.55	7.50	10.80
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.25	6.85	6.70	9.05
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.75	8.50	5.45	8.20
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	8.50	4.50	7.05
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.15	7.98	4.15	7.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.75	7.43	3.50	6.40

## CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$15.25@17.15
Good to choice steers.....	13.00@15.50
Fair to good steers.....	10.00@13.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.00@17.25
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@12.25
Fair to good heifers.....	10.00@14.50
Fair to good cows.....	6.60@ 9.00
Canners.....	4.00@ 5.30
Cutters.....	5.25@ 7.00
Vent calves.....	16.00@17.00
Bologna hogs.....	6.50@ .....

## HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$15.90@16.30
Medium weight butchers.....	15.65@16.15
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	15.40@15.85
Fair to fancy light.....	15.50@16.35
Mixed butchers.....	15.00@15.90
Heavy packing.....	13.75@14.75
Rough packing.....	13.00@13.75
Pigs.....	12.00@15.25
Stags.....	10.00@13.00

## SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$12.00@14.50
Western lambs.....	13.00@14.50
Feeding lambs.....	9.00@12.00
Yearlings.....	9.00@12.50
Wethers.....	8.00@10.00
Ewes.....	4.00@ 8.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$25.50	\$25.50	\$25.00	\$25.17½
Sept.....	26.37½	26.40	26.00	26.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	18.25	18.35	18.05	18.05
Sept.....	18.15	18.60	18.35	18.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose.)—				
July.....	15.55	15.55	15.45	15.45
Sept.....	15.90	16.60	15.80	15.90

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	26.00	26.25	25.25	25.25
Oct.....	25.90	26.60	25.90	26.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	18.30	18.50	18.15	18.20
Oct.....	18.70	18.80	18.50	18.57½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose.)—				
Sept.....	15.90	15.90	15.60	15.60
Oct.....	16.05	16.07½	15.87½	15.87½

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	25.90	25.90	25.85	25.85
Oct.....	25.90	25.90	25.85	26.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	18.20	18.75	18.20	18.75
Oct.....	18.05	19.20	18.57½	19.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose.)—				
Sept.....	15.75	15.92½	15.75	15.92½
Oct.....	15.95	16.22½	15.95	16.22½

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	26.35	26.35	26.20	26.20
Oct.....	26.35	26.35	26.20	26.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	18.75	18.95	18.72½	18.95
Oct.....	19.15	18.32½	19.10	19.32½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose.)—				
Sept.....	15.85	15.95	15.90	15.90
Oct.....	16.25	16.30	16.20	16.20

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	26.75	27.25	26.75	26.80
Oct.....	26.75	27.25	26.75	27.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	19.20	19.35	19.00	19.25
Oct.....	19.37	19.75	19.37	19.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose.)—				
Sept.....	16.00	16.12½	16.00	16.07½
Oct.....	16.25	16.55	16.20	16.40

FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	26.70	26.70	25.50	25.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	19.25	19.40	18.95	18.95
Oct.....	19.75	19.75	19.00	19.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose.)—				
Sept.....	16.20	16.20	15.00	15.00
Oct.....	16.50	16.52	15.95	15.95

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Beef.			
Rib roast, heavy end.....	40	33	17
Rib roast, light end.....	42	35	20
Chuck roast.....	28	23	15
Steaks, round.....	45	40	31
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	50	45	31
Steaks, porterhouse.....	75	50	32
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	13
Beef stew.....	28	25	15
Corned briskets, boneless.....	30	25	13
Corned plates.....	25	23	13
Corned ramps.....	30	28	21

## Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	40	27
Legs.....	42	30
Stews.....	18	16
Chops, shoulder.....	80	26
Chops, rib and loin.....	47	40

## Mutton.

Legs.....	25	23
Stew.....	15	..
Shoulders.....	20	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	32	30

## Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	41	@44
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	37	@41
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	34	@36
Chops.....	50	@50
Shoulders.....	27	@28
Butts.....	29	@30
Spareribs.....	24	@24
Hocks.....	22	@22
Leaf lard.....	21	@21

## Veal.

Hindquarters.....	29	@36
Forequarters.....	20	@29
Legs.....	34	@40
Breasts.....	25	@32
Shoulders.....	27	@27
Cutlets.....	27	@32
Rib and loin chops.....	37	@44

## Butchers' Offal.

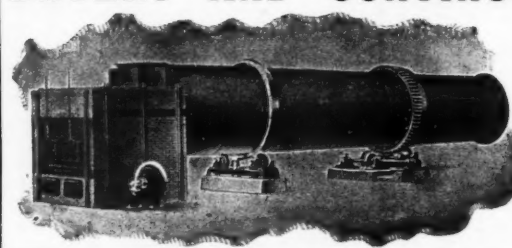
Suet.....	12	..
Shop fat.....	05	..
Bones, per lb.....	25	..
Calf skins.....	28	..
Kips.....	28	..
Deacons, each.....	\$2.00	..

## FERRY STREET BROKERAGE CO.

PACKING HOUSE and MERCHANDISE  
BROKERS20 Fourth Avenue, Cor. Fourth and Ferry  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

30 Years Experience with the Packers

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

For Tankage, Blood, Bone,  
Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed  
in the largest packing-houses,  
fertilizer and fish reduction  
plants in the world. Material  
carried in stock for standard  
sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St. - - - New York

BEEF, HAM and SHEEP  
BAGSWe Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette  
Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

Wynantskill Mfg. Company  
TROY, N. Y.

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	27	@28
Good native steers.....	25	@26
Medium steers.....	20	@22
Heifers, good.....	22	@25
Cows.....	14	@19
Hind quarters, choice.....	37	@37
Fore quarters, choice.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	44	@46
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	44	@44
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	63	@63
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	59	@59
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	38	@38
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	38	@38
Cow Loins.....	21	@35
Cow Short Loins.....	29	@43
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	38	@38
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	35	@35
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	38	@38
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	24	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	24	@24
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	28	@28
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	19	@19
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	17	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	18	@18
Cow Rounds.....	11	@11
Cow Chucks.....	11 1/2	@11 1/2

Medium Plates.....	7	@7
Briskets, No. 1.....	15	@15
Briskets, No. 2.....	15	@15
Steer Navel Ends.....	9	@9
Cow Navel Ends.....	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	6	@6
Hind Shanks.....	5	@5
Rolls.....	5	@5
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	25	@25
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	25	@25
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	25	@25
Striploin Butts, No. 1.....	40	@40
Striploin Butts, No. 2.....	40	@40
Striploin Butts, No. 3.....	40	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	30	@30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	30	@30
Rump butts.....	23	@23
Flank Steaks.....	12	@12
Boneless Chucks.....	24	@24
Shoulder Clods.....	14	@14
Hanging Tenderloins.....	5 1/4	@5 1/4
Trimming.....	12	@12

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	12	@13
Hearts.....	8	@8
Tongues.....	33	@33
Sweetbreads.....	50	@50
Ox Tail, per.....	10	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	6 1/2	@6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	10 1/2	@11
Livers.....	13	@14
Kidneys, per lb.....	8 1/2	@9

## Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	25	@26
Good Carcass.....	22	@24
Good Saddle.....	33	@35
Good Backs.....	16	@16
Medium Backs.....	10	@10
Brains, each.....	12	@13
Sweetbreads.....	66	@70
Calf Livers.....	28	@36

## Veal Product.

Lamb.....	32	@32
Choice Lamb.....	39	@39
Choice Saddle.....	25	@25
Choice Fores.....	29	@29
Medium Lamb.....	24	@24
Medium Fores.....	22	@22
Medium Saddle.....	22	@22
Lamb Fries, net.....	22	@22
Lamb Tongues, each.....	25	@28
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	13	@13
Light Sheep.....	20	@20
Heavy Saddle.....	27	@27
Light Saddle.....	27	@27
Heavy Fores.....	16	@16
Light Fores.....	28	@28
Mutton Legs.....	20	@20
Mutton Loins.....	8	@8
Mutton Stew.....	18	@18
Sheep Tongues, each.....	15	@15
Sheep Heads, each.....	15	@15

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	22	@22
Pork Loins.....	35	@35
Leaf Lard.....	20	@20
Tenderloins.....	15	@15
Spare Ribs.....	15	@15
Butts.....	25	@25
Hocks.....	20	@20
Trimming.....	15	@15
Extra Lean Trimming.....	18	@18
Tails.....	10	@10
Snouts.....	5	@5
Pigs' Feet.....	10	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	9	@9
Blade Bones.....	16	@16
Blade Meat.....	10	@10
Cheek Meat.....	8	@8
Hog Hivers, per lb.....	5	@5
Neck Bones.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	24	@24
Pork Hearts.....	9	@9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	24	@24
Pork Tongues.....	9	@9
Slip Bones.....	15	@15
Tail Bones.....	21	@21
Brains.....	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Back fat.....	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Hams.....	22	@22
Calas.....	38	@38
Belles.....	38	@38

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	16	@16

Choice Bologna.....	17	@17
Frankfurters.....	23	@23
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	21	@21
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	18	@18
Mixed Sausage.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	23	@23
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	22	@22
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	40	@40
Oxford Lean Butts.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Folish Sausage.....	15	@15
Garlic Sausage.....	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	25	@25
Luncheon Roll.....	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	23	@23
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	50	@50
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	21	@21
Loaf Roll, cooked.....	67	@67

## Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	50	@50
Beef casing Salami, best.....	49	@49
Italian Salami (new goods).....	52	@52
Capri.....	42	@42
Holsteiner.....	32	@32
Peppetoni, long links.....	44	@44
Farmer.....	42	@42
Cervalat.....	51	@51
Genoa.....	54	@54

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2.40	@2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00	@4.00
Pork, link, kits.....	2.70	@2.70
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00	@4.00
Polish Sausage, kits.....	2.46	@2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18	@4.18
Frankfurts, kits.....	3.00	@3.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00	@5.00
Blood Sausage, kits.....	3.35	@3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50	@5.50
Liver Sausage, kits.....	2.50	@2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.80	@3.80
Head Cheese, kits.....	2.40	@2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00	@4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16.25	@16.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.75	@18.75
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.75	@20.75
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.25	@20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	29.50	@29.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	88.00	@88.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	58.00	@58.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	64.50	@64.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Corned beef.....	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$21.50		
Roast beef.....	3.40	6.50	21.50		
Roast mutton.....	3.75	7.50	25.00		
Sliced dried beef.....	2.00	4.65	52.00		
Ox tongue, whole.....	18.50	50.00			
Luncheon tongue.....	3.50	6.00	10.75		
Corn beef hash.....	1.85	3.25	5.75		
Roast beef hash.....	1.85	3.25	5.75		
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.85	3.25	5.75		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.00	5.75		
Luncheon sausage.....	1.25	2.00	5.75		
Breakfast sausage.....	2.75	4.50			
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.25		

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per dos.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	8.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	26.00	@26.00
Plate Beef.....	25.00	@25.00
Rollettes.....	27.00	@27.00
Rump Butts.....	25.00	@25.00
Mess Pork.....	31.00	@31.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	30.00	@30.00
Family Pack Pork.....	42.00	@42.00
Bean Pork.....	31.50	@31.50

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Pure Lard.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Cooking oil, in barrels.....	19.50	@19.50
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....		

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	31	@31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	32	@32
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	31 1/2	@31 1/2
Shortening, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	24	@24
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	29	@29

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	22.75	@22.75
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	22.25	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	22.75	@22.75
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	20.25	@20.25
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	17.00	@17.00
Pat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	17.25	@17.25
Pat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	19.00	@19.00
Extra Short Clears.....	19.25	@19.25
Extra Short Ribs.....	19.50	@19.50
Short Clears.....	14.50	@14.50
Butts.....		

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	45	@45
Regular Hams.....	40 1/2	@40 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	21	@21
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	49 1/2	@49 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 8 avg.....	28	@28
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	31 1/2	@31 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	38 1/2	@38 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	51 1/2	@51 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	46 1/2	@46 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	43 1/2	@43 1/2

Dried Beef Sets.....	46 1/2	@46 1/2
Skinned Baked Hams.....	44	@44
Regular Baked Hams.....	59	@59
Baked Calas.....	38	@38
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	59	@59
Cooked Baked Shoulder.....	38	@38

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	26	@30
Beef Export Rounds.....	30	@35
Beef Middles, per set.....	37	@37
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	25	@25
Hog Bungs, export.....	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	1.25	@1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	65	@65
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	1.20	@1.20
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	2.00	@2.00
Hog Middles, per set.....	22	@22
Hog Bungs, large.....	18	@18
Hog Bungs, medium.....	14	@14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	8	@8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	10	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....		
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....		
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....		

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	7.75 @ 8.00
Hoof Meat, per unit.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.35 @ 7.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.30
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	50.00 @ 52.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	40.00 @ 42.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	150.00 @ 160.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	115.00 @ 125.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	115.00 @ 125.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 110.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	160.00 @ 170.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00 @ 60.00

## LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	18.65	@18.65
Prime, steam, loose.....	17.55	@17.55
Leaf.....	17.75	@17.75
Compound.....	17.50	@17.50
Neutral lard.....	20.50	@20.50

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	13 1/2 @ 13 3/4
Tallow.....	12 @ 13
Grease, yellow, loose.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	12 @ 12 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	15 @ 16
Oleo stock.....	13 @ 14
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	1.02 @ 1.40
Corn oil, loose.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	9 @ 10 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Choice country.....	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
Packers, prime, loose.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Packers, No. 1 loose.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	8 @ 9

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
White, "B".....	11 @ 11 1/4
White, "R".....	9 1/2 @ 10
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Crackling.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
House.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Yellow.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Brown.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Pigs' foot grease.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
Garbage, grease, loose.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.....	28 @ 28 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	27 1/2 @ 28
Glycerine, crude soap.....	11 @ 11



# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Any Merchants' Association May Blacklist Deadbeats

Written for The National Provisioner by Ralph H. Butz.

The merchants of a community have the right to organize for mutual protection against habitual deadbeats and those who are unworthy of credit. That merchants do have such a right is proved by a recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Florida.

And it was further held that where merchants belong to such an association, organized for their mutual protection, and fail to inform their fellow-dealers of cases where patrons default, such merchants may be held responsible for the defaulting person's further obligations to other dealers.

"The matter of extending credit," said the court, "is a large part of modern business, and merchants have the right to organize for their own protection and agree to report to each other the name of the person to whom credit has been extended who has failed to pay his account, and agree that they will not extend credit to such person without assuming his indebtedness. This is not the same as boycott by refusing to trade with him, but is only an agreement not to extend credit without assuming whatever indebtedness he may owe to any other member of the association."

"In order that merchants may prudently do a credit business it is expedient for them to know those in the community who meet their obligations promptly and those who do not, and they have the right to organize and enter into mutual agreements for the purpose of giving each other the benefit of their knowledge on these subjects, and a communication made by a member of the association to other members, is privileged, if made in good faith and in such a manner and on such an occasion as to properly serve the purpose of the association."

#### Customer Lost Suit for Libel.

This decision was the result of a suit brought by a customer against a merchant of Perry, Fla. The merchant reported the name of this customer to the other members of the association, stating that the said customer was in default. The customer sued the merchant for libel, claiming that he was represented as being a deadbeat; obtaining support for himself and family by dishonorable and dishonest methods, and that he was a person unworthy of trust.

In reply to this declaration the court said: "We do not think that the innuendoes are supported by the alleged libelous act of the defendant. The agreement sets out several methods by which the merchants of Perry had sustained losses, and the constitution stated that the purpose of the organization was to protect its members against loss by reason of extending credit

to those unworthy of trust. 'Trust' in the sense here used means to give credit to, and relates to a person's financial ability to pay his debts."

The constitution and by-laws of the Perry Merchants' Protective Association, signed by all its members, contains these recitals:

"Whereas, past experience has taught the undersigned that there are those who visit and for a time live in a growing town like Perry, who are inclined to live on the confidence that merchants have in humanity," and "by reason of such confidence the merchants of the town of Perry have time and again extended credit to those who were not worthy of such credit," and "in the past it has been possible for persons to obtain several months' support from all the merchants, on account of the lack of organization on the part of the merchants, by trading with one merchant for a short while and then with another, until he had completed the round.

"When any member of this association shall give notice by and through the attorney of this association that any person has failed to pay his or her account, together with the amount of such account, and that the notifying merchant is no longer willing to carry the account of such defaulting person, none of the members of this association shall thereafter extend credit to such defaulting person, and should any member of this association thereafter credit such defaulting person, said member so selling and crediting such defaulting person agrees to assume the account and accounts due the other members of this association of which such member so crediting had notice.

"Provided, however, that it shall be the duty of the attorney to notify each member of this association when any person is reported in default, together with the amount of the account and to whom it is due, and further, if such account should be thereafter paid by the defaulting person or satisfactorily arranged, then it shall be the duty of the attorney so to notify the members of this association, and all members shall thereafter be released from any liability on account of extending credit to such party who had theretofore been in default."

(Copyright, 1920, by Ralph H. Butz.)

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Bert Henry has opened a meat shop at Savage, Mont.

S. L. Provan will open a meat market at Hingham, Mont.

G. C. Marshall has opened a meat market at Montrose, Minn.

David Weisburg has opened a butcher shop at Tarentum, Pa.

Domas & Sengstock have purchased a meat market at Shickon, Wis.

Cannon's meat market, Carlisle, Ark., was recently destroyed by fire.

F. Murphy has purchased the H. Hill meat market at Rapid City, S. D.

W. E. Fowler will reopen the meat market in the Finch grocery, Finch, Ill.

J. W. Shelenburger has purchased the meat market at Tobke Rock, Nebr.

Chace & Livingston, of Clearwater, will open a meat market at Neligh, Nebr.

George Boyd has purchased the meat market of H. L. Brooke, Worden, Mont.

Ben Broderson has sold his meat business at Neligh, Nebr., to F. K. Stouffer.

John Nelson has purchased the meat market of Sarsau Bros., at Kensett, Ia.

The Monteith West Side meat market, Devils Lake, N. D., has been damaged by fire.

J. J. Morrissey of West Ottawa has purchased the W. H. Springhorn market at Ottawa, Ill.

Lawrence Myers has taken possession of the Alva Love meat market at Scottsville, Mich.

The Wm. Panches and Chas. Jackson meat market, Hopkins, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

New England Market has been incorporated at Springfield, Mass., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Leo and Eli De Schepper have purchased the meat business of F. W. Seeman, Jasper, Minn.

The N. C. meat market has opened at Mitchell, Nebr., with H. D. Naylor and J. C. Coomes as proprietors.

R. K. Johnson has purchased the meat market of C. Frydenlund at 1 North Baldwin street, Madison, Wis.

Herman's meat market, Marysville, Cal., was destroyed by fire recently, causing damage estimated at \$30,000.

McDonald Bros. have purchased the meat market of P. H. Quigley on Penbroke street, Wabasha, Minn.

Walter Pennycock, C. W. Pennycock and A. E. Pennycock will open the Astoria Provision Co. at Astoria, Ore.

John Schoof, Janesville, Wis., who was to start building a new meat market, has postponed the building to a later date.

Geo. Hornem has sold the Lava meat and grocery store, Lava Hot Springs, Ida., to Homer Vaughn and Henry Daniels.

Day Bros. have purchased the grocery and meat market of Emma Alexander Butcher, 1905 South L street, Ellwood, Ind.

Frank Warrens has opened a butcher shop at the corner of Nelson and Wellington streets, Wallaceburg, Ontario, Canada.

J. A. Thibault meat market, 398 Bartlett avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, \$2,140; assets, \$200.

Marion Scott, of Morganfield, Ky., has purchased the grocery and meat market of Jeppe Bertelsen at Upper Second and Mulberry streets, Evansville, Ind.

Wilson & Cleveland, who formerly conducted a grocery and meat market in the Hudson building, have leased the store in the Caswell block on State street, and are now engaged in business at that place.

John Duffy and Lex Hartzell, proprietors of the City meat market, Dixon, Ill., have found it necessary to extend their business and to that end have purchased the stock and fixtures of the A. W. Gileland grocery and market at 110 East First street.



**STATE CAN'T REGULATE PRICES.**

An act of the legislature of Montana creating a state trade commission empowered to regulate prices and profits, including those in ordinary mercantile business, was declared unconstitutional and void, as depriving persons affected of their property without due process of law, by the United States District Court for the District of Montana.

The case was that of the A. M. Holter Hardware Co. vs. Boyle, 263 Federal Reporter, 134. Judge Bourquin in the course of his opinion said:

"Legislative regulation of prices in business and employments that are of public interest, concern, and consequences is consistent with the Fourteenth Amendment. Like regulation in ordinary mercantile business and ordinary employment, all of which are purely private, is repugnant to said amendment. Time and circumstances may convert some of the latter into the former—so change their character and incidents that from purely private they are transformed into those of public interest, concern, and consequence. When this occurs, they become subject to legislative price regulation, a new species of the genera of business of public interest, a new application of the old principle of regulation.

"In this case emergencies, public opinion, prevailing morality, war and its consequences, and legislative fiat have not transformed ordinary mercantile business into business of public interest. Despite them, the character and incidents of ordinary mercantile business remain unchanged. It is still open to and followed by many persons, rather than by a few, ranging from push carts, through all gradations, to mail-order emporiums, independent and in competition, wherein are constant new adventurers, some succeeding, some failing, and equally constant passing of the old, affording extensive choice to the purchasing public. Its transactions are independent, individual, and of no material consequence to any one, save to the seller and buyer in each thereof, and upon whom alone the effects fall. It remains purely private in character and incidents."

**BLEACHING OF EDIBLE TALLOW.**

(Continued from page 20.)

Great care should be exercised in the operation of the rendering tank, and especially in drawing off, to see that no tank water gets into the finished product. The quality of the finished product will depend in a large degree on the care taken in handling the raw fat, and in the operation of the rendering tanks. The remaining tankage from the rendering tanks is made into fertilizer.

**Bleaching.**

This operation is accomplished by the use of fuller's earth. This is a peculiar form of clay which has the property of dissolving and absorbing the coloring matter of fats, when such are in prime condition, enough to give up this coloring matter. Fuller's earth has almost entirely supplanted chemical bleaching, and is used exclusively in the United States. The amount of fuller's earth required depends entirely upon the condition of the tallow, and may vary between 2 and 4 per cent.

This fuller's earth, after it has been used once, is of no further value, its absorbing virtue being gone, and is thrown away, the small amount of grease it contains not being worth the trouble of extracting unless in large quantities.

The tallow in the refining or clay tank is heated by means of the double bottom and the coils to a temperature of 170 to 190 deg. F., and is violently agitated by compressed air from the air pump provided for this purpose. The pipe supplying this compressed air should run to

within a few inches of the bottom of the tank.

Now add about 1% of fuller's earth and agitate the mixture of lard and fuller's earth for about 15 minutes. Then start the pump, which is connected to the bottom of the tank, and pump this mixture through the filter press, allowing the first tallow that comes from the press to flow back into the refining tank until the filtrate has become clear and of proper color. If a whiter color is wanted, more earth can be added.

When the proper color is found, change valves and allow the clear filtrate to flow either into the receiver or the agitator, as the case may be.

**The Filter Press.**

As soon as all the tallow has been pumped through the press, open the valve that controls the air pressure and slowly turning on the air, blow out as much of the remaining tallow as possible, allowing this tallow to go in with the rest. Then shut off the air and turn steam into the press. Do not allow the tallow to mix with the rest, but catch it in a bucket and keep

it in a cool place, and add to the next tank of fat cooled. It will be scorched from the steam.

Now allow the press to stand and cool, and then loosen the screw and separate the plates, so that the air can get to both sides of the plates, and allow to stand and dry. When dry the earth can easily be shaken from the cloths.

If tallow only is being filtered the cloths, well cleaned, can be used for several runs without removing them from the press, but for the tallow where so much clay is required they may have to be washed after every run.

After the bleaching process has been completed the tallow should be pumped through a filter press and then should be taken out of the press for a thorough washing.

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers approves this report on the bleaching of tallow as correct, and has nothing to add to it.

# VICTOR

**Rapid Meat Cutter**

**CUTS 1,000 STEAKS AN HOUR**

**A Strong, Well-Built Band Saw for Butchers' Use. Cuts (meat and bone) all kinds of meat—Beef, Veal, Pork, Lamb, Fish.**

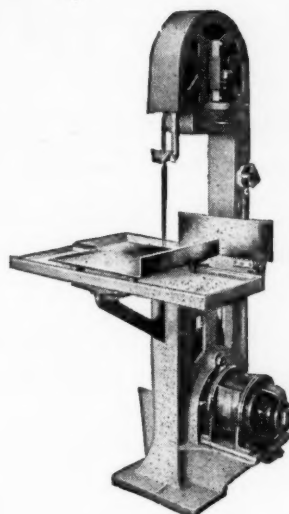
**Does the Work of Five Men.**

Write for Full Information.

**F. G. STREET & CO., Mfrs.**

132 Nassau Street

New York City



## For PERFECT REFRIGERATION

### Install the BAKER SYSTEM

**Here Is What Mr. Breckenmaker of Cumberland, Iowa, Says of His Machine**



"THE WORLD OVER"

"I have just started my machine for another season's run and am more than pleased with my investment. I saved over \$200.00 on my ice bill last year besides getting rid of the muss and slop around the shop—the box is as sweet and clean now as can be. It is a pleasure for the butcher who has used ice for 15 years to go into a box that is mechanically cooled.

The average butcher will use at least 55 tons of ice a season—at \$7.00 per ton equal to \$385.00 per year. Figure this on a ten-year basis for I am figuring the machine the same. That would make his ice cost him in ten years \$3,850.00 and nothing left. The cost of running the machine using city water at 70c per thousand gallons, while water pumped from a well would be much cheaper, but take the city water at that high figure, and the cost of running the machine for a period of ten years will not exceed \$2,000.00. You have saved \$1,850.00 and have the machine left, so the machine has paid for itself and is ready to go on doing business. It is just like this with me—if I had to run a market and use ice, I would not run the market."

**Write for Bulletin  
No. 42-D  
IT'S FREE**

**Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.  
OMAHA  
NEBRASKA**

# New York Section

President F. L. Bisbee of Joseph Stern & Sons Co. has been spending his vacation in Chicago, his old stamping-ground.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Atlantic Provisions Corporation, of 172 East 113th street, with liabilities of \$1,500 and assets of \$500.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 31, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 16 to 25 cents per pound, and averaged 20.91 cents per pound.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during week ending July 31, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 1965 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs.; Bronx, 303 lbs.; Queens, 21 lbs.; total, 2291 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 5868 lbs.; Bronx, 25 lbs.; Queens, 4 lbs.; total 5897 lbs.

The Shipley Construction & Supply Co. has announced the opening of its new plant at 42nd street and 2nd avenue. This company specializes in refrigerating plants and ice making machinery, being the sole agent for the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa. The new plant of the company includes its offices, shops and warehouses. There is a fully equipped blacksmith and boiler room, a big machine shop, fitting warehouse, carpenter shop, garage and pipe shop.

It does not necessarily follow that a firm must be long established to be successful. A case in point is the firm of Borchmann & Stoffregen of No. 546 West 40th street, New York City, who handle sausage casings and spices of all kinds. They have been established at this address for the past six years, and during that time their business has been constantly growing. They are both hard workers and are always on the job. Mr. Borchmann is in Europe at present, and Mr. Stoffregen, who knows the casing business thoroughly, having had many years of experience, takes pride in being on the job. The casing department is as neat and clean as a housewife's kitchen, everything being constantly kept spick and span, with lots of fresh paint and elbow grease, and lots of sunlight and air. Cheerful surroundings are a very important factor in the kind of work employees do, and bring out their best efforts. The casing industry is a very important one and this firm realizes the necessity of carefully-packed goods in fine condition.

The trade will be pleased to learn that Mr. B. Meier, head of the firm of B. Meier & Son of No. 516 Westchester avenue, New York City, is now fully recovered from a serious illness, so serious in fact, that his life was despaired of by his physicians. But, thanks to his rugged constitution and the firm belief that his time had not yet come, he is now fully recovered and enjoying a well-earned rest. This establishment has been rapidly forging to the front and their goods are becoming very well known, considering the business is only four years old. They specialize in beef and calf tongues and other packing-house products. The business is conducted by Mr. Meier's sons, Joseph and Edwin, who though young in years know their business thoroughly, having gone through a course of training under the watchful eyes of their competent dad, until today it

can be truly said that everybody works but father, and he doesn't have to, for the boys are filling his shoes admirably.

## EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Under a generally slow demand at Eastern markets beef prices during the week were practically steady with a slight tendency upward late in the week at Boston. Further declines in lambs, yearlings and mutton prices featured the week's trading. Veal and pork prices showed some fluctuations.

A few lots of choice steers offered were sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$27 and conditions at the close were firm. Boston was the only market in the East which showed any material changes in prices during the week, registering an advance of 50c to \$1 over Monday on all grades of both steers and cows. Common bulls of the bologna type constituted the offerings and prices were advanced unevenly 50c to \$2 over one week ago. Kosher beef trade showed considerable improvement over the previous week and prices generally firm to \$1 higher.

Despite the lighter receipts at distributing centers, daily decline in prices was the rule at all markets. Barring Monday's higher opening prices at Philadelphia, the week's trading was begun at the low point of the previous week. Closing prices today at Boston are \$3 below one week ago, New York \$2 below and Philadelphia \$1 below and tending lower. Good year-

lings continue to sell at prices close to medium lambs.

Following the generally strong mutton market of the past two weeks, prices during the present week broke sharply and closed \$2 to \$6 lower than one week ago, increased supplies being the principal contributing factor.

The demand for the better grades of veal was about equal to the supply and the prices during the week were practically unchanged. Medium and common grades declined \$1 to \$2 and closed dull.

Fresh pork cuts showed some price fluctuations during the week, but closed steady to \$1 higher than the previous Friday.

Boston closed barely steady on steers, week on cows, lamb and mutton and steady on veal and pork. A few cars of beef will be carried over. New York closed strong on beef, steady on pork and weak on lamb, mutton and veal. Some lambs and mutton will be carried over. Philadelphia closed steady on beef, but dull and slow on all other meats. A few late arriving cars and some lamb, mutton, veal and pork will be carried over.

## CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

Although trade has been slow, beef has held steady, while lambs and veal show slight decline. Pork prices have fluctuated with a widening of spread on loins.

The offerings of good and choice beef were light, the bulk being Western grass cattle of common to medium quality,

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, August 5, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
<b>STEERS:</b>				
Choice .....	\$26.00@27.00	\$26.50@27.00	.....@.....	\$26.00@.....
Good .....	23.00@25.00	24.50@26.00	\$23.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Medium .....	18.00@21.00	22.50@24.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@23.00
Common .....	14.00@17.00	20.00@22.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@19.00
<b>COWS:</b>				
Good .....	18.00@20.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	18.00@.....
Medium .....	16.00@18.00	18.00@18.50	16.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
Common .....	14.00@16.00	16.50@17.50	13.00@15.00	15.00@16.00
<b>BULLS:</b>				
Good .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium .....	.....@.....	14.00@15.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
Common .....	10.75@11.50	12.00@13.00	12.50@14.00	12.00@13.00
<b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton—</b>				
<b>LAMB:</b>				
Choice .....	31.00@32.00	28.00@30.00	27.00@28.00	29.00@32.00
Good .....	28.00@30.00	26.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	28.00@29.00
Medium .....	24.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	22.00@24.00	26.00@27.00
Common .....	18.00@23.00	20.00@24.00	16.00@20.00	24.00@25.00
<b>YEARLINGS:</b>				
Good .....	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	22.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
Medium .....	23.00@25.00	22.00@24.00	18.00@20.00	.....@.....
Common .....	20.00@22.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
<b>MUTTON:</b>				
Good .....	14.00@16.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	22.00@.....
Medium .....	12.00@14.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	18.00@20.00
Common .....	10.00@12.00	14.00@15.00	12.00@14.00	15.00@17.00
<b>Fresh Veal—</b>				
Choice .....	25.00@27.00	.....@.....	28.00@30.00	.....@.....
Good .....	23.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	26.00@28.00	24.00@25.00
Medium .....	21.00@22.00	19.00@21.00	23.00@25.00	21.00@23.00
Common .....	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@22.00	16.00@19.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
<b>LOINS:</b>				
8-10-lb. average .....	34.00@36.00	32.00@34.00	33.00@35.00	32.00@35.00
10-12-lb. average .....	32.00@33.00	31.00@32.00	30.00@32.00	30.00@32.00
12-14-lb. average .....	28.00@31.00	27.00@28.00	27.00@29.00	28.00@30.00
14-lb. over .....	24.00@27.00	22.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@28.00
<b>SHOULDERS:</b>				
Plain .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Skinned .....	21.00@22.00	.....@.....	21.00@22.00	21.00@23.00
<b>PICNICS:</b>				
4-6-lb. average .....	19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	.....@.....	19.00@21.00
6-8-lb. average .....	18.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	.....@.....
8-lb. over .....	17.00@18.00	19.00@20.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
<b>BUTTS:</b>				
Boneless .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	31.00@32.00	.....@.....
Boston style .....	24.00@26.00	.....@.....	24.00@26.00	24.00@25.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

steers selling from \$15 to \$18. The few choice native corn-fed steers sold fully steady with a week ago, \$27 being the top. The demand centered on short-fed natives selling from \$22 to \$24, of which the supply was light. The general run of cows consisted of cutters and common butcher cows, which were hard sellers and on which the market was uneven. The few good and choice heifers sold well at steady prices. The moderate supply of bulls, under a fair demand, weakened 50 to 75c the middle of the week. With moderate supply of kosher beef, and a fairly good demand, prices advanced fully \$1 to \$2 for the week.

The demand has been insufficient to maintain last week's prices on the liberal offerings of lamb this week, and prices have been uneven and fluctuating with a continued weak feeling with this week's closing.

The moderate supplies of mutton moved under a fair demand at prices steady with last Friday.

The supply of veal has increased gradually during the week. The high prices having attracted heavy shipments from the West. The general quality has been good, although the Western calves run a little heavy. Considering the heavy offerings, prices have been well maintained, \$1 being the extent of the decline for the week.

With uneven distribution of the supplies prices have shown considerable variation in different localities. Light loins, on which demand was centered, were scarce and prices have advanced from \$1 to \$2, while heavy loins have declined \$1.

Compared with last Friday, steers and cows are steady, bulls 50 to 75c lower, lambs and veal \$1 lower, mutton steady, light pork loins \$1 to \$2 higher, heavy loins weak to \$1 lower, picnics \$1 lower, butts \$1 higher, spare ribs and shoulders steady.

There will be a moderate carry-over on all meats except pork, which will be light.

#### YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT. (Continued from page 35.)

Tabak & Leitner, meat market, 609 Grand street, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

L. E. Chapin, poultry dealer, Tampico, Ill., one 5-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Hodges & McIntosh, poultry, butter and eggs, South Bend, Ind., one 3-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

McCord Kistler Mercantile Co., of Topeka, Kan., has installed in its Emporia, Kan., store one 9-ton York vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Jacob Brothers, meat market, Cincinnati, Ohio, one 3-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Old Dutch Market, Washington, D. C., one 15-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

South Texas Cotton Oil Co., of Houston, Tex., has added to its York refrigerating equipment one 24½-ton York vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine, an 80-ton condensing side, including flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, and a 25-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Baltimore Butterine Co., Baltimore, Md., one 8-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Scherer & Stoltz, butchers, Riverside, N. J., a one-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

White Provision Co., Atlanta, Ga., one

20-in. by 10-ft. ammonia receiver, 2,000 feet of 2-in., full-weight, direct-expansion pipe, and four coils of double-pipe counter-current ammonia condensers, each 19 feet long, 12 pipes high, of 1¼-in. and 2-in. pipe.

#### RELATIONS WITH RETAILERS.

(Continued from page 19.)

The interests of the retailers and the packers are closely interwoven and anything the Institute can do to assist in improved or more economical distribution of meat food products will, we are sure, be

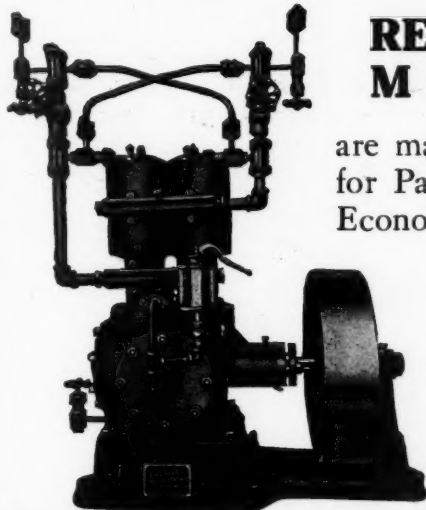
welcomed by the retailer, consumer and the producer.

Every member appreciates what an important link the retailer is in the distribution of food products, and any suggestions that members can offer to the committee, addressed to the chairman, care of the Institute, will be given careful consideration.

It is intended to discuss this plan at the group luncheon of this committee at Atlantic City.

(Signed) J. A. HAWKINSON,  
Chairman.

## CINCINNATI REFRIGERATING MACHINES



are made in convenient sizes for Packing House purposes. Economical, efficient, noiseless, durable and easy to operate, compact in form, occupying small space. We make installation for you.

*Write for particulars.*

The Cincinnati Refrigerating Machinery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Cable "Cinrefmaco."

## EUROPE NEEDS HELP!

In the war devastated lands of suffering

### GERMANY, AUSTRIA,

there are many who are literally starving to death. The situation is critical; they need food, and need it quickly. All right-minded Americans who want to render effective aid can do so by making use of

### Fink's Selective Food Drafts

(in denominations of \$15, \$25 and \$40)

#### On Our Hamburg Warehouse

Those selective food drafts enable the recipient to make his own choice from a full line of meats, lard and sausages, groceries, milk, coffee, tea, butter, eggs, rice, etc., of finest quality. **Delivery in four to five weeks in Germany and Austria guaranteed.**

For special urgent cases we recommend our

#### Cable Assortments

Delivery in eight to ten days at destination. Write for our price lists and particulars.

### A. FINK & SONS FOOD COMPANY

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Hamburg Office: Dovenfleth 19-21

REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHICAGO

#### KURT BRONISCH

Rm. 603 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to good.....	11.50@15.35
Heifers, good to choice.....	7.50@11.50
Cows, common to good.....	3.00@ 8.50
Bulls, common to good.....	6.50@ 8.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	20.75@21.00
Calves, veal, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	19.50@20.50
Calves, veals, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	17.00@19.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	14.00@16.00
Calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.....	12.00@14.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	16.75@17.00
Lambs, com. to good, 100 lbs.....	10.00@16.00
Sheep, wethers, per 100 lbs.....	9.50@10.00
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@ 9.00
Sheep, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.50
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 5.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16.50
Hogs, medium.....	@17.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@17.50
Pigs.....	@16.50
Rougs.....	@13.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@27
Choice, native, light.....	@26
Native, common to fair.....	@24

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@26
Choice, native, light.....	@26
Native, common to fair.....	@25
Choice, Western, heavy.....	@25
Choice, Western, light.....	@18
Common to fair, Texas.....	@17
Good to choice heifers.....	@26
Common to fair heifers.....	@23
Choice cows.....	@18
Common to fair cows.....	@14
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	13½@14½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@34	@36
No. 2 ribs.....	@23	@34
No. 3 ribs.....	@18	@32
No. 2 loins.....	@32	@43
No. 2 loins.....	@34	@43
No. 3 loins.....	@21	@40
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@36	34 @37
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	35 @36	31 @33
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	31 @32	29 @30
No. 1 rounds.....	@27	@27
No. 2 rounds.....	@20	@25
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@24
No. 1 chucks.....	@15	@17
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@16
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 8	@15

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@30
Western calves, choice.....	@29
Western calves, fair to good.....	@26
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@22

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@23½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@23½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@23½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@24
Pigs.....	@24

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@30
Lambs, choice.....	@29
Sheep, choice.....	@20
Sheep, medium to good.....	@18
Sheep, culls.....	@16

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@37
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	@37
Smoked picnic, light.....	@23
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@21
Smoked shoulders.....	@23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@55
Dried beef sets.....	@52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@50

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@37
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@27
Frozen pork loins.....	@26
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@60
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@55
Shoulders, city.....	@23
Shoulders, Western.....	@23
Butts, regular, fresh, Western.....	@28
Butts, regular, fresh, city.....	@30
Butts, boneless, frozen.....	@33
Fresh hams, city.....	@36
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@22

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
White hooft, per ton.....	125.00@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@42c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c.	a pound
Fresh ckt tongues.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@10c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@55	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Heart, beef.....	@10c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@50c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@40	a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@23c.	a pound

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary show fat.....	3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	7
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@.95
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tes. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middle.....	@26
Hog bungs.....	@12
Hog bungs, export.....	@27
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@22
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@9
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.25
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	25	28
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	17½
Pepper, red.....	27	31
Allspice.....	9½	12½
Cinnamon.....	20	24
Coriander.....	4½	7
Cloves.....	35	43
Ginger.....	20	23
Mace.....	45	50

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, blis.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blis.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, blis. or sacks.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6¾
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.35
No. 2 skins.....	@.33
No. 3 skins.....	@.15
Branded skins.....	@.25
Ticky skins.....	@.25
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.33
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.31
No. 1, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@4.00
No. 2, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@3.80
No. 1 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@3.80
No. 2 B. M., 9½@12½ lbs.....	@3.60
Branded skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@2.85
Ticky skins, 9½@12½ lbs.....	@2.85
No. 1, 12½@14 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 2, 12½@14 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@4.25
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@5.00
No. 2 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@4.75
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@4.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@5.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@4.25
Branded kips.....	@4.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.75
Ticky kips.....	@4.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.25
All skins must have full bone cut.	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@42
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@40
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Western, milk fed, barrels.....	@38
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Fowls—Fresh—Iced—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@38
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@35
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@29
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blis.	
Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	@20
Western, scalded.....	@23
Ducks—	
Long Island, spring, lb.....	@33
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@9.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	4.25@4.50
Dark, per dozen.....	3.00@
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@2.00
Turkeys—	
Western.....	58 @60
Texas.....	@60
Old toms.....	56 @58
Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 66 lbs. to dozen.....	43 @44
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	43 @44
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	45 @46
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	46 @47
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	47 @48
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....	40 @41
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	40 @41
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	43 @44
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	45 @46
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....	46 @47
Capons—	
Western, 7 lbs. and over.....	56 @57
Western, 6 to 6½ lbs.....	52 @54
Ducks and Geese—	
Western, 4½ lbs. and over.....	28 @30
Western, 4 lbs. and under.....	26 @28
Geese, Western, fancy.....	24 @27
Geese, Western, fair to good.....	21 @23

### FROZEN—1919 PACK

Western.....	58 @60
Texas.....	@60
Old toms.....	56 @58
Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 66 lbs. to dozen.....	43 @44
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	43 @44
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	45 @46
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	46 @47
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	47 @48
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....	40 @41
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	40 @41
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	43 @44
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	45 @46
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....	46 @47
Capons—	
Western, 7 lbs. and over.....	56 @57
Western, 6 to 6½ lbs.....	52 @54
Ducks and Geese—	
Western, 4½ lbs. and over.....	28 @30
Western, 4 lbs. and under.....	26 @28
Geese, Western, fancy.....	24 @27
Geese, Western, fair to good.....	21 @23

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express.....	@40
Broilers, colored and mixed, via express.....	@49
Broilers, white leghorn, via express.....	@46
Old roosters, via freight.....	@25
Turkeys, via freight.....	@35
Ducks, Western, via freight.....	@20
Ducks, Long Island, breeders.....	@22
Geese, Western, via freight.....	@25
Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express.....	@55
Guineas, per pair.....	@1.25

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@55
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	53½@56
Creamery, firsts.....	53½@54½
Creamery, seconds.....	48½@50½
Creamery, lower grades.....	47 @48

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	54 @55
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	51 @53
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	47 @50
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	44 @47
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	30 @38
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	39 @42

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BAIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@53.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	3.85@ 3.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent.....	@ 7.40 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.....	7.50 and 10c
Lime.....	—
West. acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@ 4.75
Alphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Alphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

